

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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No. 11.

Inauguration Day.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It rained and snowed at intervals all last night and at nine a. m. was snowing fast but at this hour, ten o'clock, the clouds are working away and the sun is shining. All Washington was out at an early hour notwithstanding the storm, and men, women and children are hurrying through the snow and slush from every direction, all intent on reaching Pennsylvania avenue to witness the inaugural procession, or to the capitol to be present at the ceremonies to take place there. During the entire night trains laden with military and civilians arrived and continued throughout the morning to pour their living freight into the streets of the city. Stands erected at various points are capable of seating 25,000 people and every seat has been sold. It is estimated that 50,000 strangers are in the city.

At 10.30 the sun commenced to shine quite brightly, with a chill March wind blowing from the northwest. At this hour the greater portion of the population of Washington and Georgetown was out along the line of march, and, with strangers here, over 100,000 are assembled to witness the procession. The sidewalks on Pennsylvania avenue along the route are literally packed, and windows of buildings, as well as stands, are crowded with spectators. The various divisions marched along the avenue according to the programme, and at 11.30 the head of the procession, passing around the south wing, reached the eastern front of the capitol. The presidential carriage was driven to the lower entrance of the senate wing, and the president-elect, accompanied by the vice president-elect and Senators Pendleton and Thurman, entered the building and proceeded to the vice president's room, where they remained till 12 o'clock. As early as 10 o'clock crowds began to assemble in front of the platform erected over the steps leading to the main entrance, and at 12 o'clock it was estimated that 50,000 people were massed in front of the building.

Holders of cards of admission to the capitol thronged the approaches to the senate long before the doors opened, and within a few minutes after 11 o'clock the senate galleries were filled to their utmost capacity. They presented a very gay appearance, the much larger proportion of their occupants being ladies, who graced the occasion with holiday attire. Mrs. Garfield, wife of the president-elect, and his venerable mother, occupied front seats in the private gallery next to the diplomatic gallery, and Mrs. Hayes sat between them. Misses Mollie Garfield and Fanny Hayes and a few personal friends were also of the party. The floor of the senate began to fill up at an early hour with distinguished guests.

Routine business of the senate proceeded till about 11:30, when the diplomatic corps appeared at the main entrance and at once attracted universal notice. Edward Thornton headed the corps as its dean; the French, Italian and German ministers followed; then came the Turkish minister wearing his red fez, and still more conspicuously attired the full Chinese legation appeared and afforded a fresh topic for a buzz of comment in the galleries, alike by their grave demeanor and their red button mandarin hats and peacock feathers. A few minutes afterward the supreme court of the United States was announced, and the justices, headed by Chief Justice Waite, and clad in their robes of office, entered the senate chamber. Ex Justices Swayne and Strong also entered with their former colleagues.

Shortly before twelve o'clock General Garfield and President Hayes entered the chamber arm in arm, escorted by Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, and the committee of arrangements, and followed by all members of the cabinet. As they proceeded down the aisle to the seats reserved for them the senators and all other occupants of the floor rose and remained standing till they had taken their seats. The vice-president elect was next announced and took his seat on the right of Vice-President Wheeler amidst renewed applause, at the conclusion of which he delivered a brief address, elsewhere reported, and was thereupon sworn in. At this stage of the proceedings the members of the house of representatives headed by Speaker Randall entered and took seats in a body behind the diplomatic corps, filling up all the space now remaining in any part of the chamber. The hour of 12, noon, having arrived, Vice President Wheeler delivered his valedictory, and the forty-sixth congress was declared at an end, and the newly inducted vice president administered the oath of office to senators-elect.

The work of organizing being completed, it was announced that the senate, supreme court and invited guests would proceed to the east portico of the capitol to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the president-elect, and a procession was accordingly formed and all the late occupants of the floor of the senate proceeded through the corridors and rotunda to the place indicated. As the procession filed out through the main corridor to the rotunda the crowds pouring down from the galleries soon caused a blockade, and finally breaking in upon the procession, passed on to the rotunda, a dense, confused mass of senators, representatives, diplomats and citizens, without much regard to precedence. On reaching the main entrance leading from the rotunda to the platform, the pressure was relieved and the president party was enabled to reach the front.

At half-past 12 the president reached his place at the front of the platform and took his seat, with Chief Justice Waite upon his right and ex-President Hayes upon the left, with

Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, while immediately behind sat his mother, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes, and Vice President Arthur. At 12.35 Senator Pendleton arose and introduced General Garfield, who began his inaugural address.

INAUGURATION ADDRESS.

The inauguration address was as follows: Fellow Citizens:—We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred of years of national life, a century crowded with perils and crowned with the triumphs of liberty and love. Before continuing the onward march let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first articles of confederation and perpetual union. The new republic was then born with danger, had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence whose centennial anniversary will be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of Great Britain but against the settled opinion of mankind, for the world didn't believe the supreme authority of a government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage and loving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they found in a short time that the confederacy of states was too weak to meet the necessities of the vigorous and expanding republic they boldly set it aside and in its stead established a national union founded directly upon the will of the people endowed with future powers of self preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects. Under this constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and all better elements of national life had vindicated the wisdom of the founders and given new hope to their descendants. Under this constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without and secured for their mariners and flag equality of rights on all seas. Under this constitution twenty-five state houses have been added to the union with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure the manifold blessings of local and self government. This government now covers an area fifty times that of the original thirteen states and a population twenty times greater than that of 1780.

THE SUPREMACY TRIAL.

of the constitution came under the tremendous pressure of the civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the union emerged from the blood and fire. That conflict purified and made stronger, for all beneficent purposes, good government, and now at the close of this first century of growth, with the inspiration of its history in their hearts, our people have lately rejudged upon the constitution, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of government. To interpret and execute that will in accordance with the constitution is the paramount duty of the executive. Even from this brief review, it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ its best energy in developing the great possibilities of the future, sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century. Our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled, further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion which for half a century threatened the existence of the union was closed at last in the high court of war by a decree from which there is no appeal, that the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the state and the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the states nor interfere with the necessary rules of self-government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the union. The will of the nation, speaking with the voice of battle and through the amended constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaiming liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof.

THE FREEDOM OF THE NEGRO.

The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficial effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and desolation. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from relations which weighed upon the conscience of both. It has opened to each one of our people a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to self-help in both races by making labor more honorable to one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with coming years. No doubt the great change has caused disturbance to our southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that our institutions between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchisement of the negro in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessing as long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has also made remarkable progress, with devotion to the union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have followed the light as God gave them to see the light. They are rapidly laying the material foundation of self-support, and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of the industrious poor. They deserve the general encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the constitution and laws.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many places negroes are practically denied the franchise of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible, if the masses of uneducated negroes

are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil. It is a crime which if persisted in will destroy the government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If one's hands are big with treason to compass a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nature. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to the states or nation till each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanctions of the law.

DANGER FROM IGNORANCE.

But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter can't be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in corners and the fountains of power in every state. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon by ignorance in citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage. The voters of the union who make and unmake the constitution and upon whose votes will be hanging the destiny of our government can transmit their authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of the sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the republic will be certain. The census has already sounded the alarm in appalling figures which show how dangerously the high tide of illiteracy has arisen among our voters and their children. To the south the question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the south alone. The nation itself is responsible for the extension of suffrage and the removing of the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population. For north and south alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation, the states' aid and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is our high privilege and sacred duty to educate their successors and to them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them. In this beneficent work, sections and races should be forgotten, and partisanship should be unknown. Our people find a new meaning in the divine oracle which declares that a little child shall lead them, for our little children will soon control the destinies of the republic.

RECONCILIATION.

My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of the past generation, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinion concerning our controversy. They will surely bless their father and their father's God that the union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown and both races were made equal before we can prevent the future recurrence of such a time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict. Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well being invite us and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving their battle field of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of liberty and restored union, win grander victories of peace.

OUR PROSPERITY.

The prosperity which now prevails without parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all. The preservation of the public credit and the resumption of specie payments so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessor, has enabled our people to secure the blessing which the seasons brought.

SILVER QUESTION.

By the experience of commercial nations in all ages, it has been found that gold and silver offered the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by the variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law, may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible, such adjustments should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in all the markets of the world. The chief duty of the national government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether congress is authorized by the constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of the war, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holders and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money. If holders demand it, the promises should be kept. The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished.

LOWERING THE WITHDRAWAL OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long service in congress and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on those subjects. The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the government than they have received. The farms of the United States afford home and employment for more than one half of the people, and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the government lights our coasts for the protection of the mariners and benefit of commerce, so it should give to tillers of the soil the lights of practical science and experience. Our manufacturers are rapidly making us industrially independent, and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should still be maintained. Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior waterways, and by the increase of our tonnage on the ocean.

THE CANAL SCHEME.

The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening

great sea voyages around Cape Horn by constructing a ship canal or railway across the isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested and will need consideration; but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject is one which will immediately engage the attention of the government with a view to the thorough protection of American interests. We will urge no narrow policy, nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but in the language of my predecessor, I believe it to be the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of congress, and hence the general government is responsible for any violation of the constitution in any of them. It is, therefore, a reproach to the government that in the most populous of the territories the constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people and the authority of congress is set at naught. The Mormon church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by the sanctioning of polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the instrumentality of law. In my judgment it is the duty of congress, while respecting the utmost conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroys the family relations and endangers social order. Nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the national government.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by and for the good of the service itself. For the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power, against waste time and obstruction to public business, caused by inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask congress to fix the tenure of minor offices of the several executive departments, and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which the incumbents have been appointed. Finally acting always within the authority and limitations of the constitution, invading neither the rights of states nor reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain authority, and in all places within its jurisdiction to enforce obedience to all the laws of the Union in the interests of the people, demand rigid economy in all expenditures of the government, and to require honest and faithful service of all the executive officers. Remembering that the offices were created not for the benefit of the incumbent or their supporters, but for the people.

And now fellow citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this government in fact as it is in law a government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of the administration and above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their government I reverently invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

The address was delivered with uncovered head, in a voice clear, distinct and calm, and was plainly heard by everyone upon the stand and for a distance on every hand. The delivery of the message occupied forty-five minutes. At its conclusion the cheering was long continued and enthusiastic. Chief Justice Waite then administered the usual oath, to which Garfield responded with reverential fervor. Ex-President Hayes immediately pressed forward and congratulated his successor, and after him the president's mother and wife, both of whom he saluted with a kiss. A general scene of congratulation and hand shaking ensued, after which the presidential party descended from the platform by a private staircase and proceeded to the president's room in the rear of the senate chamber, where a formal reception took place. At 1:20 the party entered their carriages and were driven to their places in the procession, which at 1:40 started upon its return to the White house.

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR TAKES HIS SEAT.

The galleries of the senate were thrown open to ticket-holders, fully three fourths of whom were ladies; and their unrestrained conversation soon caused so much confusion as to practically terminate for a few moments all attempts at legislation. The vice-president announced the signing of the enrolled sundry civil and deficiency appropriation bills. At 10.50 Majr General Hancock with Colonel Mitchell of his staff, under escort of Senator Blaine, entered from the west door of the senate and was welcomed with long continued applause from the galleries and on the floor. The first on the floor to greet him was Senator Conkling and the cordial handshaking enacted by them was repeated by all the senators present, who pressed eagerly forward for the purpose. Meanwhile the applause of the galleries swelled to a tumult. The distinguished visitor finally took his seat on the left of the chair. The arrival of Lieutenant General Sheridan some moments later, was the occasion for the renewal of enthusiasm, though the demonstration was devoid of the spirit and significance of that which preceded it. Later the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court entered, and were seated in the space immediately in front and to the right of the vice president. The senate meanwhile was confined to half of the semi-circles the seats to the left being occupied by members of the house. The only incident in the interim preceding the arrival of the president and vice president-elect was the appointment of the committee of notification to the president of the close of the present congress.

gress. Their subsequent report was that the president had no further communication to make.

The presidential procession, headed by President Hayes and President-elect Garfield, finally entered under escort of Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, and others of the committee of arrangements, and two minutes later was followed by Vice President-elect Arthur in charge of a sub-committee, all present in the chamber rising upon each occasion. Vice President-elect Arthur was then introduced to the senate by Vice President Wheeler, and delivered the usual formal address, as follows:

Senators:—I come as your presiding officer with genuine solicitude. Remembering my inexperience in parliamentary proceeding I cannot forget how important, intricate and often embarrassing are the duties of a chairman. On the threshold of our official association I invoke that courtesy and kindness with which you have been wont to aid your presiding officer. I shall need your encouragement and support and I rely with confidence upon your lenient judgement of any errors into which I may fall. In return, be assured of my earnest purpose to administer your rules in a spirit of absolute fairness; to treat every senator at all times with that courtesy and just consideration due the representatives of equal states and do my part, as assuredly each of you do his, to maintain the order, decorum and dignity of the senate. I trust the official and personal relations upon which we now enter will be marked with mutual confidence and regard, and that all our obligations will be so fulfilled of our common country and the prosperity of all its people. [Applause.] I am now ready to take the oath of office.

The oath of office was administered by the vice president elect, Vice President Wheeler, before retiring from the chair, said:

Senators:—The moment which terminates my official duties as the presiding officer of the senate is at hand. These duties have been rendered of easy performance by your uniform leniency and forbearance. I am sure that in this parting hour I need no other guarantee of full assistance for all my shortcomings. If I do, it is furnished in your very kind resolution approving of my official action. I shall carry grateful memories of personal kindness alike of the senate and its officers, and a cordial wish for the future well-being of all; and now I proclaim my last official act by declaring the hour for the termination of the Forty-sixth Congress having arrived, the senate stands adjourned without day.

Vice President Arthur here assumed the chair and ex-Vice President Wheeler retired to a lounge on which was seated General Hancock. The existence of the new senate was next made known by the reading by direction of the vice president, of the official proclamation of the president's call, by which Senators-elect Edmunds and Mahone. As the names were called the following advanced to a position to the left of the chair and took the prescribed oath of office: Senators Bayard, Burnside, Camden, Conger, Cockrell, Fair, George, Harrison, Gorman, Hawley, Illi, Jackson, Jones, (Fla) McMillan, Miller, Maxey, Mitchell, Platt, (N Y) Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, and Van Wyck.

Meanwhile the members of the house of representatives had arrived and the vice president announced that the sergeant at arms would now execute the order of the senate relative to the inaugural ceremonies of the president of the United States. The grand procession then formed and proceeded to the east front of the capitol. At 1.25, the senate having returned to its chamber, a resolution offered by Pendleton was adopted for the appointment by the vice president of a committee to wait upon the president of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the senate had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. Pendleton, Davis, (of Ill.) and Teller were constituted the committee. Conkling suggested adjournment to Monday to give the senators an opportunity for sleep and rest from the weariness to which they have been subjected in the closing hours of congress. Several senators preferred to have a report from the committee just appointed before adjourning over the daily hour. The meeting having been fixed for twelve o'clock the senate adjourned till to-morrow.

Terrible Catastrophe.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Brooklyn Eagle says a terrible marine catastrophe took place off Coney Island to day. The first great wreck in the history of the beach occurred during the great storm which burst on the coast from the northeast last evening. The Italian bark Ajace, in ballast from Antwerp to New York with partial cargo of kerosene barrels, became water logged last night off Rockaway beach. The crew numbered fifteen men including the captain. When it became evident the bark could not be saved a panic took place among the crew. Captain Morice tried his best to keep his men under discipline but was unable. Heavy seas broke over the vessel, washing the men one by one from the deck. Four men in despair against the earnest exhortations of the captain committed suicide by cutting their throats, and their bodies were washed overboard. The remainder of the crew, with the exception of one man, who alone remained to tell the dreadful tale, were becoming gradually exhausted, washed overboard and lost. The bark first struck Rockaway shoals. It was first seen at 4 o'clock off Manhattan beach, at a distance of 21 miles. The life station crew went to the wreck and rescued the only survivor. He could speak English very imperfectly. The poop deck came ashore about one hundred yards east of Inman's pavilion. The sea in front of Coney island is covered with kerosene barrels and parts of the wreck.

Congressional Proceedings.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The house met at ten o'clock.

Hutchins, rising to a question of privilege, said he had attempted to enter the capitol at the senate wing, and had been stopped by a man dressed in military attire, with arms in his hands, who refused him admittance. He stated that he was a member of congress and had been admitted. He desired to know on what authority a military instead of civil force was placed at the doors of the capitol. He wanted to call the attention of the house and the country to this fact. It was a small matter now, but in the future it might not be. He, therefore, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Members of this house have this day been refused admittance to the capitol of the nation by armed military force,

Resolved, That this breach of parliamentary and constitutional privilege of the members of this house in going to and returning from the same merits its severest censure.

Warner.—This is not a light matter. Raynolds ought never to be crossed here.

Protest stated that he had also been refused admittance. He did not wish to make a mountain out of a molehill, but that which might be harmless at present might prove a precedent of the most dangerous character. The time might come when he did not anticipate would—when that which is now passed without protest might be held up as a precedent, and a precedent set by a democratic house and senate, for the purpose of trampling on the liberties of both assemblies. There had been instances in the past, not only in England but in this country, at a not very distant period, of armed troops being stationed at the doors of legislative assemblies, and it was because the democratic party did not wish to sanction that state of affairs that it was offered.

Conger moved to lay the whole subject on the table; rejected; ye 120.

Then, it being ten minutes to twelve, Hutchins stated he would ask no further action on his resolution.

Young, of Ohio, criticised the action of the committee appointed to investigate his election, for not making its reports; and the hour of twelve having arrived, the speaker said:

The work of the 46th congress is done. Before uttering the final words of its adjournment precedent justifies a few appropriate reflections. In 1874 the democratic party after a long interval obtained control of this house. With the close of this session it is again in the minority. At the outset it had to face a financial crisis almost unparalleled in our history; labor unemployed; trade depressed; commercial distress. We dispersed the gloom everywhere; it stopped extravagance, established economy in the administration, restored confidence, and now with gladness behold the republic launched on a career of unexampled prosperity. It found gold at a premium and notes of the government at a discount; it leaves the credit of the United States better than it ever was before and unequalled in the money markets of the world; our borders; it has given birth to a new era of internal concord. Men of all classes and every section seem now to strive who shall best serve the common weal. With the expenditures of the government lessened and the payment of interest reduced the crowning triumph of the democratic administration was the effort to refund the public debt at three per cent. [Slight laughter on the republican side.] I am sincerely grateful to the members of the house on every side for the vote of thanks which they have favored me. I am sensible how much I owe to the generous forbearance and active good will of my fellow members. Thrice elected to an exalted position, it may be personal pride for me to remark that during all those services no decision of the chair has been overruled, but it is of higher import and the renown much more enduring to the house of representatives that its fair fame for that entire period is unstained. Members have differed widely, and yet manifestly acting from a deep conviction of duty, they have won mutual esteem. For myself, I shall retire from the speakership with no unkind feeling towards a solitary member. Wishing you safe return to your homes, it remains for me, in obedience to the mandate of the constitution, to declare this house adjourned without day. [Applause.]

Sammy's Crookedness.

NEW YORK, March 4.—James M. Wilkinson, of Marquette, Michigan, assignee in bankruptcy of Wm. L. Wetmore, of the same place, to-day filed in the United States circuit court a bill of equity against Samuel J. Tilden, in which he prays the latter be required to furnish an account of the business done by the New York, Iron Mountain for the past seven years, and also be restrained from conveying or assigning the same. Wilkinson further says Tilden appropriated \$25,000 to his own use on the ground that he was entitled to the same for salary, and now holds and enjoys a large sum, of the profit to which complainant is entitled.

Pedestrian Match.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The score in the match at 3 p. m. was as follows:—

	Miles.
Sullivan	450
Panchot	468
Krohn	439
Campana	437
Curran	418
Lacoste	393

Orange Circulars.

TORONTO, March 4.—In response to a cablegram from the Orange emergency committee of Dublin, the Orange order of British North America will shortly issue circulars to the lodges through Canada, asking for contributions to aid brethren in Ireland in resisting land league tyranny and relieve persecuted Irish loyalists.

Failures.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Bradstreet says the past week has been quite prolific in failures throughout the United States and Canada, the number being nearly 20 per cent. larger than the previous week, and the concerns of far greater importance.

TELEGRAPHIC

THE FIRE FIEND

Destroys the Business Portion of Rosita.

Fighting the Flames Without Water.

News of Interest at the National Capital.

Unsuccessful Remonstrance of the Utes.

Heavy Loss by Fire in Kansas City.

COLORADO.

Rosita Destroyed.

SILVER CLIFF, March 10.—Early this morning the news reached this city of a disastrous conflagration at Rosita. Upon visiting the telephone exchange in this city, the operator was unable to receive a response from Rosita, where the operator is on duty all night. It was therefore evident that the Grand View hotel, where the telephone exchange is located, had been consumed. Information was soon received here that the entire business portion of the town was completely destroyed together with all the stock of merchandise.

When first discovered the flames were seen issuing at the same instant from the interior of an oil house and an ice house immediately in the rear of Miller's grocery store, and but an instant later the entire interior of the store was also discovered to be in flames. The odor of coal oil strongly impregnated the atmosphere, and at once it became apparent that not only had the two buildings been saturated with this inflammable oil, but also that the floor of the store had been flooded with it. Any attempt to extinguish the flames, which were rapidly consuming the store, was useless, and attention was at once directed to the adjoining building—the Grand View hotel.

A strong wind was blowing from a south-westerly direction and the few who were laboring for the preservation of the hotel and the building which joined Miller's on the other side, soon realized that they were powerless to stem the devouring torrent of flame. But few of the residents of the sleeping camp were cognizant of the danger which menaced the town, and the force at work was small. Water was taken from the well at the hotel, but at the expiration of five minutes it was completely exhausted. A water cart made its appearance just at this moment, but the water it contained lasted but a moment and failed to have any effect upon the burning buildings. Two explosions of powder followed, and the walk through the glass front of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank by the concussion, but fortunately all escaped without serious injury.

By this time the entire camp was aroused and everything that would hold water was employed by willing hands in the attempt to obtain control over the flames; but the intense heat drove them back, and helplessly and hopelessly they watched the destruction of their fair village. No water was obtainable and no means of checking the fire was at hand; and to the fact that not more than one barrel of water could be obtained when the fire first appeared can be attributed the final destruction of the camp. Several stocks were saved in an injured or damaged condition, but the contents of the greater portion of the buildings perished in the flames. But little was saved from the Grand View hotel. Tomkins & Co. lost their entire stock, as also did F. L. Miller & Co., C. F. Blossom & Co., Jas. Milson, B. D. Payne and W. B. Smith. L. S. Slavick & Bro., were the only ones who saved any great amount of merchandise.

By herculean efforts the flames were checked at the store of L. Slavick & Bro.; and although the side and the cornice were destroyed, the building is still inhabitable, and now stands alone, the solitary monument of the business portion. The fine school building was scorched, but escaped with no serious disfigurement; while all the buildings on either side of the direct path of the fire show the effect of the intense heat to which they were subjected. At present writing it is nearly impossible to accurately estimate the loss, but a hasty compilation gives it as follows:

F. L. Miller & Co., \$20,000; H. H. Tomkins & Co., \$13,000; C. F. Blossom & Co., \$18,000; C. C. Smith, \$5,000; Grand View hotel building, \$5,000, fixtures, \$2,000; Mr. Dille, \$2,000; Mrs. Tucker, \$1,500; Delmonico restaurant, \$500; Fabram, \$700; Fred Burthoff, \$2,000; Joseph Milson, \$10,000; Wm. McLaughlin & Co., \$4,000; B. D. Payne, \$10,000; Gough & Barrett, \$1,000; Merchants' and Mechanics' bank, \$1,500; Samuel Huber, \$5,000; G. S. Adams, \$500; A. R. Wiley, \$300; Payne, \$1,000; Halhouse, \$1,000; W. L. Knight, \$4,000; D. M. Parker, \$6,000; Mrs. Hollowell, \$1,000; W. B. Smith, \$8,000; Roadgrove, \$800; L. Slavick & Bro., \$2,500; other losses probably \$5,500; total, \$130,200. The insurance can't now be stated, but it will cover only a small percent of the loss among those insured.

Among those insured were F. L. Miller & Co., \$8,500; H. H. Tomkins & Co., about \$5,500; C. M. Parker \$1,700; C. F. Blossom \$6,500; Grand View hotel on building \$2,700, on fixtures and furniture \$1,500; Wm. McLaughlin \$1,500. The records of deeds and all the records pertaining to the county court were saved without injury, but the contents of the post office were destroyed with the building. The postmaster in his haste to save public papers of value forgot a roll of bills amounting to \$400, which was beneath his pillow and that sum was lost. Mr. Bridges the telephone operator saved the in-

struments and the switch, the battery being the only portion lost. The building of the Sierra Journal stands somewhat apart from the main part of the town and was uninjured and the brewery building was also untouched for the same reason.

Denver's Catastrophe Investigated.

DENVER, March 9.—The coroner's jury this morning investigated into the cause of yesterday's catastrophe. After examining the fallen house and taking the testimony of several witnesses, the jury adjourned till to-morrow morning. The examination of the building showed the bricks to be little better than mud, and the mortar than sand. The latter could easily be crumbled with the fingers.

Denver Items.

DENVER, March 10.—Dan Allen, formerly member of the Nebraska legislature, but for some time past employed by the steam heating company of this city, was arrested to-day by officers from Kearney, Neb., on a charge of perjury. It seems Allen belonged to a clique known as the Buffalo county ring, which for some time controlled the county politics but at the last election were defeated. They then attempted to make capital against their opponents by having the sheriff arrested on a charge of liberating prisoners without authority. Allen was called back to testify before the grand jury, and it is claimed testified falsely.

Sheriff Nobles, of Houston, Texas, arrived to-day and will at once return with Matt Bankston, who murdered a car driver at Houston and was arrested at Como recently.

A probably fatal accident occurred on the South Park road near Deansburg last evening. A work train was proceeding up the canon, while rounding the curve suddenly came upon an engine with a few cars slowly backing down. It seems that owing to the rate at which both engines were moving there was no danger of an accident, as the men of the down train had orders to look out for the work train. The engineer of the work train becoming alarmed reversed his engine and jumped off. The engine and train started down grade at a terrific speed; the workmen, about twelve in number, jumped off, and all escaped without injury except Henry McCullough, who was sick and in the caboose, and failed to jump until the cars were going very fast. In jumping he was thrown among rocks, striking his head against a stone, breaking his skull. The train ran a short distance when it jumped the track on a curve and was thrown some seventy feet across a stream and broken into a complete wreck.

The coroner's jury to-day continued its investigation into the cause of Tuesday's catastrophe. Several witnesses were examined, including City Building Inspector Knoch, and the jury adjourned till to-morrow.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The senate confirmed the nominations of Everts, Thurman and Customs at Portland, Maine; D. D. McLung, surveyor of customs at Cincinnati.

NOMINATIONS.

The president to-day nominated Levi P. Morton, United States minister to France; William M. Everts, Allen G. Thurman and Timothy O. Howe, commissioners on the part of the United States to the international monetary conference at Paris; David D. McLung, surveyor of customs at Cincinnati; John W. Green, collector internal revenue for the Second district of Iowa; Robert S. Taylor, Indiana member of the Mississippi river improvement commission.

ONLY REPUBLICANS ON GUARD.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The Journal's Washington special says: Governor Jewell, chairman of the republican national committee, has been here for some days, and naturally would be informed as to the general policy of the new administration regarding political affairs. In conversation with your correspondent Governor Jewell said: "I believe the present administration will give us republicans in office the country over, which will give us a republican party the country over. In many of the southern states we have had no party for four years, so large a portion of official patronage being in democratic hands. This condition of affairs I hope, believe and know is going to be changed. I have had very satisfactory interviews with—I won't say whom—since I have been here, and one thing you can set down as certain, that hereafter none but republicans will be put on guard."

EXTRA INTEREST.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The Tribune's Washington special says: The extra interest to be paid on account of failure to pass a funding bill before next winter will be about one million dollars on a 3½ per cent. basis or 13 million on a 3 per cent basis of refunding. There remains unsettled \$104,652,200, of 4 per cents, which the secretary of the treasury may sell and with the proceeds purchase redeemable 5 per cents, or six per cents. Whether he will think it wise to do this may be regarded as very doubtful.

GOSSIP ABOUT DIPLOMATIC PLACES.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: Intimate friends of the president said to-day he would probably tender Fred Douglas a mission in place of the marshaling of the district. The colored question has been a serious one during the administration of Douglas under Hayes, and it is said at times to have made the situation unpleasant for all concerned. The marshal here is in a measure a part of the executive household and in the capacity of an equal, which many who had been used to meet persons of Mr. Douglas' race only in the capacity of servants, have not been pleased. In Washington, more than almost any other place, the prejudice of race lingers, and it is thought a more congenial place can be found for the present marshal. The mission to Brazil, where num-

erous colored men hold high official position and place, is one of the most desirable in the government.

As far as the other places on this continent are concerned, Gen. A. S. Hurlbut, of Illinois, is said to be working for the Mexican mission. Governor, now congressman, Pacheco, of California, will be strongly recommended for the position. He is of Mexican descent, while thoroughly American also by birth and education and an orthodox republican. His blood and the fact that he speaks the Spanish language as well as English, will be urged in his behalf as tending to give him a higher place in the confidence of Mexicans than almost any other man who could be selected. This, it is said, will have a peculiar weight at this time when the attention of business men of this country is being turned upon Mexico, and there is an inclination to atone for past infringements upon international courtesy alleged to have been suffered by the sister republic at our hands. One of the first appointments to leading diplomatic places on the continent, it is said, will be the successor to Minister Christiancy. It is rumored also, Hilliard will not be retained in the Chilean mission. Mr. E. V. Smalley is said to be anticipating a foreign mission, and Col. John Hay, it is said, will be tendered one.

GRANT CONSULTED.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Commercial press's Washington special which says: Grant has been called here to advise with the president in regard to the Mexican affairs, and the China and Japan trade. The general says they are the great points for the United States to play for. No doubt the general has been consulted in regard to the names of the men to be chosen to represent our government in these countries, looking to secure the vast trade and commerce they can furnish. It is whispered here that Grant has been asked to suggest persons in his judgment most competent for the service. Rumor says that he mentioned several persons and that one name in particular, a prominent journalist, struck the president with the most favor. Should he be selected it would be the great stroke for Garfield's administration. From all I can learn I am inclined to think that Bingham will be recalled from Japan.

UTES AT THE CAPITOL.

The acting commissioner of Indian affairs, Indian Agent Berry and three Uncompaghe Ute chiefs, held a conference to-day with Secretary Kirkwood at the interior department in relation to the selection of land under the new treaty for the Uncompaghe Utes. The Indians expressed a desire to have lands apportioned them adapted to grazing and agricultural purposes, and claimed that along the Grand river, where under the new treaty they are to be located, there is not sufficient land of this character. After the Indians had made known their wants the conference adjourned to meet to-morrow, when it is expected the department will be prepared to offer them assurances that in the selection of lands their wants will be satisfied.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES' CABINET.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The gossips are putting the members of ex-President Hayes' cabinet in various places, who went back to the district attorney office in West Virginia, and ex-Secretary Everts, who is president of the three American commissioners to the Paris monetary conference, are in truth the only members of ex-President Hayes' cabinet who will be connected in any way with the public service under the new administration. Everts' family will remain here till the first of May when the Washington house, vacated by Mr. Everts, will be taken by Senator Hill of Colorado. Ex-Attorney General Devens will spend the summer leisurely, and in the fall hang out his law shingle in Boston. Ex-Secretary Schurz is going to settle in St. Louis and devote much of his time to his newspaper interests there. Ex-Postmaster General Maynard is going back to Tennessee, where he has some property. He will look into politics down there. Ex-Secretary Ramsey will return to his home in Minnesota, where he has much property. He intends to look after his own business and give politics a wide berth. President Hayes, who has gone back to Fremont, intends to live there in quiet. Ex-Vice President Wheeler, who has gone to Florida for some weeks, will after his return make a long visit to Europe. He has a competency and has withdrawn altogether from the political whirl.

UTES AT THE CAPITAL.

Secretary Kirkwood informed the Uncompaghe Ute chiefs that no change could be made in the terms of the recent agreements. If sufficient agricultural and grazing lands cannot be found in the Grand River valley they must be selected in Utah.

SENATE ORGANIZATION.

The democratic senators who remained at the capitol after the adjournment, have been notified of another caucus to-morrow morning. It is rumored that leading republican and democratic senators have conferred with the view of arriving at the settlement of the organization question amicably, and the matter will be acted on to-morrow. The chairmen of the republican and democratic caucuses have been in consultation this afternoon.

Republican senators will not filibuster against the senate organization to-morrow, but they will require the enforcement of the rules. Under the rules, unless unanimous consent is given, the committees are chosen by ballot, and it takes two ballots for each committee. By this process progress will be slow. There is considerable dissatisfaction among some democrats at the places assigned them, and a good deal of grumbling. In the caucus yesterday, when Camden, of West Virginia, was proposed for the finance committee there was great indignation. Camden is connected with the Standard oil company, is president of a national bank, and represents the B & O railroad. Democrats in caucus declared that to put him on the finance committee was simply giving monopolies increased power. After some fuss Camden was taken off the committee. The democrats have no intimation from Mahone, but most of them give him up to the republi-

cans. Republican senators openly declare their purpose to reorganize when their vacancies are filled, if the democrats crowd through the present organization, and this is generally construed to mean that Mahone has indicated to the republicans his purpose to vote and act with them. The feeling among democrats to-day is that they will not hold their organization long even if they get it.

OUR SENATORS.

The senate committees have been agreed upon by the democratic caucus. Senator Teller was placed upon committees on education and labor, claims and railroads; Hill on public lands and mines and mining. Of the select committees Teller goes on electoral count committee, and Hill on census.

WASHINGTON BRIEVITIES.

Secretary of War Lincoln will to-day take charge of his department.

Secretary Windom says it has been decided to further consider the pending national bank question at the cabinet meeting to-day, and that very probably a decision will be made at once thereafter.

\$5,138,251 in gold bullion have been transferred from the New York assay office to the Philadelphia mint for coinage into eagles and half eagles.

The president nominated Sawford A. Hudson, of Wisconsin, associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota; Clark E. Carr, postmaster at Galesburg, Ill.

Windom's Successor.

ST. PAUL, March 10.—It is believed the governor will appoint A. J. Edgerton senator. He has been a democrat, a granger and a republican.

Angus Cameron Elected Senator.

MADISON, Wis., March 10.—Angus Cameron was to-day elected senator vice Carpenter.

Brush Electric Light.

CLEVELAND, O., March 9.—A remarkable electric light, manufactured here by the Brush Co., to order, for use in the British navy, and successfully tested yesterday, has a hundred thousand candle illuminating power, fifty times greater than the ordinary electric lamp for street lighting, and believed to be the largest and most powerful light ever made with human hands. It is designed to be used in night attacks and to scrutinize the sea for torpedoes. A forty-horse-power engine is required to produce the light. The carbons used are two inches and a half thick. Intense heat is generated between the carbon points—a half million degrees—one nineteenth the estimated heat of the sun. It is calculated that with an ordinary reflector a beam of light can be cast so powerful that a person fifteen miles away can see to read by it.

Carpenter's Successor.

Cameron was nominated for United States senator on the 48th ballot in the republican caucus, at Madison, to-night. Great rejoicing among leading republicans in Milwaukee over the news.

Great Fire in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, March 10.—The greatest conflagration known in Kansas City for many years occurred this morning on Union avenue between Mulberry and Santa Fe streets, which destroyed that part of the magnificent new block of buildings occupied by Woodward, Faxon & Co., wholesale druggists, Kelly, Wells & Co., wholesale hardware, and Ogelsby & Co. The flames were first seen to burst from the rear window of Faxon & Co. By the time the firemen had arrived, 4 o'clock, the roof and windows glared terrifically with the leaping flames; a series of explosions, numbering not less than seventy-five, took place caused by cans of gunpowder in the establishment of Ogelsby & Co. and barrels of coal oil in the drug store of Woodward, Faxon & Co. Three explosions were loud enough to be heard by families two miles from the scene of the conflagration. The water pressure which should have been ninety pounds to the square inch, was scarcely sufficient to carry a stream to the second story windows. Woodward, Faxon & Co.'s loss is \$85,000; insured \$60,000; Ogelsby & Co.'s loss \$80,000; insured \$75,000; Kelly, Wells & Co.'s loss \$60,000; fully insured. The building was owned by Leach, Olmstead & Hall, valued at \$50,000, and insured for \$28,000.

Designs Against Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Herald, reviewing the Mexican affairs, characteristically says: It is whispered that vast designs are on foot with reference to the regions whose mineral wealth will soon cause Colorado and Nevada to cede acknowledged heads of mineral producers. If any credence can be given to several of our inspired contemporaries, the new policy in magnitude the abortive design of Hayes in 1877, which was so promptly frowned down by our new premier. As, however, Blaine must be supposed to have the courage of conviction, it is soothing to reflect upon the dismay which his appointment as secretary of state must have carried into the camp of the relentless plotters against the peace of the two great American republics.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, March 10.

Silver bars, 111½.
Money, 3@6.
Governments steady.
Stocks closed weak.
Following are the quotations:—
Western Union, 116¼; Panama, 202½;
Quicksilver, 115½; Union Pacific, 120½;
Pacific Mail, 57; U. P. bonds, 113¼;
Mariposa, 5; Central Pacific, 86½;
Wells, Fargo, 117½; C. P. bonds, 112½;
N.Y. Central, 145¼; Suto Tunnel, 1½;
Erie, 47½.

Rates on Pacific Roads.

OMAHA, March 10.—Assistant General Manager Kimball of the Union Pacific had returned

from his trip to Topeka with the officials of the southern route, the A. T. & S. F. and S. P., it is understood that a satisfactory agreement has been made to maintain rates on both through routes. O. her matters were settled and it is safe to say that there will be no cutting. The agreement is to be ratified by the presidents of both companies in New York.

American Pork.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Times says: President Parker, of the produce exchange, yesterday sent a letter to Secretary Blaine requesting him to take such action as the importance and magnitude of the interests at stake demanded to assure foreign governments that pork products of the manufacture of the United States can be consumed with impunity.

How We Get the News.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—In the Star course, before a large audience at the Academy of Music this evening, a lecture was delivered on the subject of the "Associated Press, or How we get the News," by James W. Smoot, general agent of the New York Associated Press, the subject being one often inquired about, and about which the public know very little. On the stage near the lecturer's left hand was placed a telegraph instrument connected with the wires of the Western Union telegraph company, and through them the audience was placed in communication almost with the ends of the earth, dispatches being received from all parts of the United States, including California, Canada, and from Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

FOREIGN.

England in the Conference.

LONDON, March 10.—A deputation of the Liverpool chamber of commerce yesterday held a conference with Hartington, secretary of state for India, and presented a memorial urging the government to appoint a commissioner to represent England, and especially India, at the monetary conference. Hartington pointed out that there was difficulty, owing to the terms in which the invitation of France and the United States was couched. As originally worded it seemed to commit the government to accepting it to the adoption of bimetalism, and the admission that the maintenance of a gold standard is implicit. The government could not participate in any conference which assumed their willingness to abandon a gold standard. Negotiations had consequently taken place with a view to modifying the invitation in order to permit England to accept consistently with these reserves. England and India would willingly adopt any safe and prudent measure which ought to help to rehabilitate the value of silver.

England Wants a Hand.

LONDON, March 10.—In the commons, the under-secretary replying to a question, said there had been no correspondence recently with the United States respecting the inter-oceanic communication. The subject has received the government's careful attention. The question relative to the American oceanic canal, and asked whether by the Clayton-Buwer treaty England and the United States had not agreed on a general principle to extend their protection to any practical communications across the isthmus, and whether the British government and the United States will or have come to an understanding as to the execution of this treaty in respect to the canal now contemplated.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

In the Carver-Scott contest the aggregate of glass balls broken was 1,909 each.

Gladstone stated that the government had assented to a prolongation of the armistice with the Boers.

A severe storm prevailed Wednesday night all along the New England coast. A number of vessels are in distress.

In the house of commons yesterday Hartington said the order for the withdrawal of British troops from Candahar had already been given.

Chief Engineer James W. Whitaker, of the United States navy, died in Brooklyn from erysipelas resulting from recent vaccination.

The republican congressional convention at Jackson, Michigan, failed to nominate a candidate to succeed Conger last evening.

Senator Platt, Roscoe Conkling and other New Yorkers have organized a Deadwood and Redwater Railroad company to build a narrow gauge connecting all the mining camps in the Black Hills.

Germany has accepted the invitation to attend the monetary conference, with the express reservation that she will not regard herself bound in any way by the decisions of the delegates.

The Madison Square walk is flattening out. Rowell appeared in a business suit yesterday morning, and with a leisurely stroll, stood among the reporters, having slept all night. He is saving himself for the Astley belt contest. The score at 1:25 was Vaughan 303, O'Leary 301, Rowell 272.

In the Whitaker court martial yesterday Expert Southworth testified that he had discovered that the paper on which the note of warning was written had been written over with a pencil and this writing afterwards erased by a wiper. The words erased were those used in the note of warning and they were in the handwriting of specimens of Whitaker's writing given him.

OUT WEST.

Durango has a population of about 1,000; there are fifty nine places where liquor can be obtained. Its great want now is 10,000 people with means to buy bug juice.

The San Juan region seems destined to receive an extraordinary influx of fortune seekers during the coming spring and summer. The extension of the Rio Grande railway is a great helpmeet to the rich mineral sections of south-western Colorado.

On the Gunnison extension of the Denver & Rio Grande road the graders are at work from Marshall Pass down to the Tumbich. A large force is employed, and it is certain that the line will be completed and the cars running into West Gunnison early the present summer. From there the next objective point will be Lake City.

The Denver and New Orleans railroad company, whose inception is due to Governor Evans, is progressing in its plans,

The construction company has filed its incorporation papers, with the following named as directors: J. F. Brown, W. S. Cheeseman, J. W. Nesmith, E. W. Rolins, Isaac Brinker, H. R. Wolcott, A. B. Daniels, Charles Wheeler and W. G. Evans. The capital stock is \$1,500,000, about \$900,000 of which has been subscribed in Denver. Governor Evans expressed to place the balance east in a few days. The cash subscribed will build the first section of the road, from Denver to La Junta.

Some facts relating to the selection of Windom for the treasury have leaked out. The president from the first had Windom's name on his list for the treasury. He had considered other names, but had not made a formal tender to but one other man—to Senator Allison. He had simply asked him, on the occasion of his visit to Mentor in the interest of Wilson, as he could not appoint Wilson, if he (Allison) would accept if the treasury were tendered, and Allison told him it was not best, but was highly gratified by the compliment. President Garfield decided to appoint Senator Windom before he left Mentor for Washington last Monday, but did not notify him until Friday night. Mr. Windom retired at 6 o'clock overcome by the fatigue of night sessions, conference discussions and the inauguration strain, and at half past 9 received a personal note from the president requesting him to call at the executive mansion at once. He went over and they had a conference lasting nearly two hours, during which the treasury was finally tendered, after which Windom's decision was reserved until Saturday morning. At 10 o'clock Saturday he called on the president again and formally accepted the position. Windom has had a real struggle over the question of acceptance. During the continuance of the rumors connecting his name with the treasury, which have always had an air of certainty, he has been revolving this question in his mind. His associations in the senate are so agreeable, his friendships so strong, and the place itself being so much in accord with his taste, that he severs his connection with it and enters upon the new and trying duties of the treasury with reluctance. He enters the cabinet on a thoroughly independent footing, without embarrassments or complications.

Representative Belford made the following remarks during the last congressional session:

At the last session of congress a bill passed the senate making an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a public building in the city of Denver, state of Colorado. Colorado is the only state in the union that does not possess a federal building.

I want to call the attention of the house (for that is about all I can do) to the fact that during the last session of congress gentlemen on the other side secured appropriations for public buildings at Montgomery, Alabama; Jackson, Mississippi; Paducah, Kentucky; Charleston, West Virginia, and other places; and after they had got their legislation they announced a rule to this side, under the direction of the speaker, by which no republican here could secure for his people needed and just legislation.

I want to call the attention of this committee to the receipts of the post-office at the city of Denver. During the year 1877 the post-office at Denver turned in to the government the sum of \$66,221.69; in 1878 the sum of \$70,384.30; in 1879 \$138,005.84, and in 1880 \$214,954.93. The money order business in the city of Denver amounted in 1877 to \$530,095.22; in 1878 to \$751,569.28; in 1879 to \$1,444,677.48; and in 1880 to \$2,003,992.01.

Now, I say it is all right to have public buildings at Portland, Maine, Topeka, Kansas, Jackson, Mississippi, Montgomery, Alabama, Paducah, Kentucky, and other places. But I want to call the attention of the house to the difference between the revenue paid to the general government by the city of Toledo, Ohio, and other towns for which, by reason of their ability to obtain the speaker's eye and the votes of members upon this floor, they have secured the benefit of buildings erected at the government's expense.

In 1879 Topeka, Kansas, turned in a net revenue of \$27,485.36. During that same year Toledo, Ohio, turned in a net revenue of \$70,585.33. My friend from Ohio [Mr. Hurd] succeeded in getting in under the blanket at the close of the last session and secured his appropriation. In 1879 Indianapolis turned in a net revenue of \$71,480.94; Portland, Maine, \$46,736.84; Kansas City, Missouri, \$78,273.32; Wilmington, Delaware, \$18,566.80; Charleston, South Carolina, \$41,546.28; Atlanta, Georgia, \$30,323.94; Trenton, New Jersey, \$26,307.69; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania—and Pennsylvania is the state honored by the present speaker of the house, and naturally comes in for a little recognition on the part of this great legislative body—Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, paid in a net revenue of \$165,097.61. Denver, Colorado, turned in \$175,467.74. Yet that state has not a public building within its limits. Colorado has turned into the national treasury \$1,600,000; but its representative here, among all the diseases that are contagious, has not been able to catch the disease known as the speaker's eye. [Laughter.]

I know this amendment will be ruled out of order; but I want to call the attention of the country to the fact that this nest; has provided appropriations for ton, and wherever they could find a place to spend the people's money. Yet the total postal receipts for the state of Colorado gina, and exceed those of Rhode Island, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Nebraska. But the state is one of the states of the far west, and is too weak on the floor of this house to have any hope of recognition by the speaker. I say that I am the victim of misplaced generosity. I asked to-day for only \$10,000 to help develop the arid lands of the west, and I was voted down.

Robert Lincoln is a republican, a stalwart and a prompt and efficient business man.

Joubert, the successful Boer commander, considers English officials in South Africa the cause of the war.

We would advise all ex-scouts to take to the stage. Buffalo Bill has reaped a fortune from his efforts as an actor.

Colorado can well congratulate itself upon the freedom from the severe storms reported as occurring in the eastern states.

It is not unlikely that Mr. Howells, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, will receive a foreign appointment. He at present is associated with James R. Osgood & Co.

The World's Fair project is not an assured success. The money already subscribed is conditional upon a site at Inwood, and subscriptions are not readily forthcoming.

The London Examiner, founded by Leigh Hunt seventy years ago, has printed its last number. It has done noble work and has shown patriotism, literary elegance and imaginative power.

The plank bridges of the various street crossings are in an execrable condition. They are dangerous to man and beast, and it is to be hoped that a repairing force will soon take them in hand.

The president yesterday nominated Levi P. Morton as U. S. minister to France; and as commissioners to the Paris international monetary conference, Wm. M. Everts, Allen G. Thurman and Timothy O. Howe.

It now appears that Cameron knew all the while of MacVeagh's appointment. The "family quarrel" was for effect. No doubt we will soon be told that Cameron was in favor of Senator-elect Mitchell.

It is calculated to inspire confidence in the new president, when one observes that his aged mother occupies an honored place in the White House, and that the general is accustomed to refer to her opinion as if still a boy.

Unsuccessful office-seekers should go to Spain. Every change of government in that country is followed by vacancies in every office. Among the positions are forty-three governorships, twenty-five hundred judges, and so on.

During the administration of President Hayes the national debt was decreased \$208,824,730 27, or ten per cent. in the four years. Had it not been for the arrears of pension bills, the reduction would have been nearly fifty millions more.

An extra session is probable. The president, Blaine and Windom are in favor of one. Unless the present status changes it will be called about the middle of May. The republicans can then control the house and probably the senate also.

There is a possibility of having in this city a public library. There could be no better investment of surplus funds; for by dissemination of knowledge every community is benefited mentally, morally and naturally politically, and a public library in Colorado Springs where the best books on all subjects were at command of young and old would bring untold advantages to the city. Not only this, but a city owes to the tax payers that they should enjoy every possible advantage. Knowledge is a destroyer of corruption born of ignorance; he who reads thinks, and thinking observes, and observing improves. Let us have the library.

Parnell may be said to have failed as a leader. An agitator he may be, but his power over men is not sufficiently great to enable him to lead them to desired attainments. The land league is also fast crumbling away; there are already the usual two factions of an Irish company springing into existence, and the Irish question will ultimately be settled by other than forcible means. It is true that success would perhaps have brought upon Parnell the eulogies of nations, but his mental, moral and political force has been unequal to his opportunities. No man has had more encouragement, none a more ready following, but his action has been dilatory and at McDavitt's arrest his moral courage has been conspicuously weak.

The following incident in the early life of the late Senator Carpenter is narrated by the Milwaukee Republican:

"He removed to Beloit, Wis., and began the practice of his profession with \$3.50 in his pocket. He had been in Beloit about four weeks when he was attacked by inflammation of the eyes, and was under medical treatment for three years, and for about one year was almost totally blind. During all this time Mr. Choate lent him the money to pay his bills; and on recovery of his eyesight he returned and assumed practice at Beloit. On one occasion, while in the asylum, he had no money to pay his board, and wrote to Mr. Choate to that effect, as he had been invited to do. But, to his dismay, he received no answer. The doctor told him that if he had no false pride in the matter, the best thing was to go over to the Bellevue hospital; that he, the doctor, would go with him and commend him to the superintendent, and would continue to treat him. Mr. Carpenter said he would go, but before he did so he received a letter from Mr. Choate sending him money, saying he had nearly worked himself to death, and his physician had packed him no less volens a steamer and sent him to England, and that in the hurry of his departure he had entirely forgotten to make provision for Mr. Carpenter."

ENGLISH CONCEIT.

A year ago Gladstone described the Boers of South Africa as a vigorous, tenacious, obstinate and free people. To day the government of which he is the head, is concentrating its forces against these independent Dutchmen, and the war has assumed grave proportions. General Roberts has already embarked for Cape Town with fifteen thousand men; and the sympathy of Gladstone is loudly called for by many of the English journals, which remember his Midlothian speeches.

The Boers have proved themselves a determined people; and not only that but well trained soldiers as well. The correspondents' account of the battle in which Sir George Colley was killed, must reveal to English senses that this war is more than a simple revolt; it must prove to the government that liberty is sought not through defeat, but through victory. It shows, too, that these descendants of the Dutch are eminently capable of taking care of themselves.

But the war in the Transvaal teaches that England has a deep conceit which is not easily dispelled. The supremacy of her arms, the unconquerable force of her armies and navy have been thoroughly believed in. But the last ten wars in which she has been engaged must have opened the eyes of at least a few to the fact that her able generals may be easily counted and that her arms are not always carried by the victorious. The Canton and Pekin mutinies, the Afghanistan, Abyssinian and Ashantee campaigns, and the Zulu and present war have been anything at first but brilliant successes. In the end, after the loss of many brave men, she no doubt may be declared the victor; but the conceit which occasioned the losses by providing insufficient force has ever shown forth.

In the Afghanistan campaign and after the treaty of Gundamur by which the Afghan Ameer acknowledged himself vanquished, it was a most disastrous conceit which led the British embassy to trust themselves in Kabul with only a handful of troops for protection. The revolt of the Afghans lost Major Cavanari to England, a brave man and a good diplomatist. In the Zulu war in 1879 conceit led the British officer to advance against the savages with a force so insufficient that from waging a defensive war he was soon in the midst of an offensive one at Elkhew; General Wood had to cut his way out of danger at great peril and it was not until Sir Garnet Wolseley with thirty thousand men at his command arrived at the scene of action that Zululand was conquered.

The Transvaal war is of such blundering conceit that it may bring some good result. England begins to see that the egotism which led her to believe that her power was invincible has brought discredit upon her valued reputation. General Colley believed himself able to retake his garrisons with what troops he had, and without waiting for reinforcements started upon the expedition which cost him his life. His conceit exceeded his power and English pride is humbled. No wonder that the British public begin to doubt; their conceit is gradually being pierced by grave facts. If savages and mountaineers and a small force of indignant republicans can kill and rout and dictate terms of armistice England fears what effect her incompetency to deal with small powers will have upon strong and not too friendly nations. Already European eyes are turned to southern Africa; there are impatient questionings at home and astonishment that these "little wars" cost so much and accomplish so little; and yet the conceit which has long clouded English common sense, still allows her generals to wage war with insufficient forces. Brave and valiant commanders they are no doubt, but they must also be accused of most consummate egotism.

It is conceit too which prompts England to increase her territory by annexing any small power happening to be next her. She has no valid reason for the present war; the Boers are of another race, interfere with no one, and certainly have proved themselves capable of self government and protection; Afghanistan may have been necessary to protect India from Russia but peaceful negotiations would have answered as well as war; Zululand certainly had little to tempt England beyond its territory.

It is a hopeful sign then when English eyes are seen to open when small campaigns cost so much and gain so little. The sight may pierce through conceit clearly enough to discern the right and justice beyond. When that day arrives it is trusted that telegrams will cease to report loss of brave life nobly lost in an ignoble struggle.

English ships no longer have grog served on board to the sailors. The practice so lovingly commemorated by Captain Marryat, and so regularly mentioned by novels of the past fifty years, has followed the example of floggings in public schools and the use of the "cat" in the navy and succumbed to the cause of self-respect.

There is much questioning in England why General Roberts should be sent to Cape Town in place of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Sir Frederick, but lately home from victory in Afghanistan, knows nothing of Southern Africa, while Sir Garnet, fresh from Zulu victories, should be exceptionally well posted. It is probably one of the mysteries known only to home secretaries.

THE COMING ADMINISTRATION.

Under the administration of Mr. Hayes, America may be said to have been a country without a history; that is, there happened in his term no particularly interesting episode. A man of unusual reserve, he devoted his energies to the administration of his country and his success has been such that he retires to private life honored by all, and the sterling qualities of his term acknowledged by even those papers originally opposed to him.

General Garfield enters his term of presidential life in the flood time of American prosperity. No other country has been so successful in agricultural interests, or whose products have equalled our own. Our four millions of farms have become homes of plenty if not also of culture. A lovely home brings love of country. Our agricultural people, since Concord bridge, when,

"The embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world," have been the source of national triumph and strength. General Garfield finds these men to-day contented in their prosperity, rich in their industry, and ready to help and encourage his success.

The financial flurry, under the cloud of which the present administration entered upon its duties, was in its nature only ephemeral. It had no cause, and it has soon died out. Legitimate business never was on a more solid basis. In the last ten years our exports of domestic merchandise have more than doubled. The value of our exports of bread and breadstuffs for the year ending June 30, 1880 exceeded our exports of raw cotton by nearly seventy-five millions of dollars. We may be considered the agricultural exporting country of the world, for when in 1830 our whole exports amounted to fifty-nine millions agriculture furnished eighty two per cent., and when in the last year they were increased to nearly double the amount, still agriculture furnished 82.9 per cent. of the grand total; and it is to agriculture that we owe the fact of the balance of trade being in our favor.

Our president also has in his favor the unsettled state of Europe. That country, where many of the kingdoms, such as France and Germany, are only one fifth of our size, is torn by internal strife and the great source of its wealth, agriculture, is neglected. It must continue to have the balance of trade against it, if war measures rather than agricultural become the chief thought of the rulers. But with every backward step of Europe, we make one forward.

Our crops also promise to afford wealth to the coming administration. Last year they were never of richer yield; and the coming year, with the boundless plains on which to grow, the energy to care for them, the improved machinery to cultivate, they will undoubtedly influence favorably our trade balances, and above all, will give contentment to the farmers of our country, who are the mainstays of a republic.

General Garfield also enters upon his duties with the tide of immigration in our favor. Every steamer brings its load of farmers and mechanics, who push on to the west, till our fields, irrigate our wastes, and bring national wealth and prosperity. Railroads, too, are sending forth their lines to cultivate, improve and enrich our country. They are already extending themselves to our neighboring republic—Mexico, and are penetrating the solitudes of our territories. Into these now unfrequented spots the emigrant and the speculator will force their way to dig from our virgin soil the accumulation of minerals, and will till our soil until we shall unquestionably become the suppliers of the world.

When are seen the decrease of our national debt, the individual and collective riches, and the commercial prosperity we now enjoy; and when peace is triumphant, party animosities assuaged, electoral results unquestioned, it may well be said that the twentieth presidential administration commences under most auspicious circumstances. Its responsibilities are greater, but so are its resources and opportunities. The auspicious circumstances under which President Garfield enters his office are known to all Europe; it is considered that his administration will be marked by an enormous development of material prosperity, population and trade.

To-day, upon taking his seat as our chief executive, the whole American people, from east to west, north to south, pray that Garfield may be equal to his great opportunities; hope that sectionalism will be obliterated and that the republic may be one in name as in fact; pray that the good and honest principles already inaugurated may be presented and extended, and trust that his administration will be as upright, honest and successful as that of his predecessor.

"It is to be hoped," says the Boston Herald, "that somebody will step on the coat-tail of Mr. Secretary of State Blaine that is to be, if, as is given out, he 'proposes to have a more ambitious and aggressive foreign policy than the present one.' The United States has no call in this direction. Its foreign policy is to mind its own business, and to insist on other people's minding theirs."

David D. McClung has been nominated as surveyor of customs at Cincinnati. President Garfield has also nominated John Green as collector of the Second district of Iowa, and Robert S. Taylor, Indiana, member of the Mississippi river improvement commission.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The question of trade with Mexico has and is occupying the attention of the business and political men of the country. She will soon be brought nearer to us in many ways by the railroads which are now extending themselves over her rich territory. For years she has been our nearest neighbor, and the least cared for. We have offered her insults which we would not have dared offer had she been a stronger power; but to-day her policy, richness and achievements are better known and appreciated.

The country itself is topographically beautiful. The two great arms of mountains extending north and south form high table lands where all the year is a climate which is mild and invigorating. In climbing from the sea level to these heights, a distance of six thousand feet, one experiences all the climates of the world. On the coast are the hot and tropical climes; here are grown in rich profusion all the productions known to civilization. There are groves of oranges, lemons and bananas; the soil produces without artificial aid, and some of the finest grazing countries of the world are found. Climbing higher up the mountains the heat is tempered by the cool winds of the distant snowy mountain peaks, and vegetation is rich and abundant. Here valleys and fields are covered with the richest earth; corn, wheat and limitless groves of oranges and bananas extend in every direction. Here too, and throughout all Mexico, are found mines of silver, gold, tin and other minerals, all waiting the touch of enterprise to yield riches to the prospector and farmer.

Mexican cities are constantly improving, the country is being better cultivated, the mines are being opened, railroads being built, and the people generally are slowly but surely overcoming the sluggishness born of three centuries of slavery to Spanish tyranny and revolutions are more and more awake to the realization that their success depends upon international intercourse.

Believing that Mexico ought to be a field for the sale of American goods the fact must not be lost sight of that to obtain this trade there are several things to be done. The good will of the Mexican people must be obtained. In the past their annexation to the states has been the bug bear; naturally independent, they have feared this enough to render them at times opposed to American trade. To overcome this feeling there is no better way than to build railroads. Steel rails are apt to drain all feeling born of ignorance. Once let their cities be brought near our own, and trade will increase rapidly.

American manufacturers also must not expect Mexican trade to come to them—they must go to it. They must accommodate their goods to the people—not endeavor to accustom the people to their materials. The goods for eastern cities will not do for the City of Mexico. A treaty of reciprocity will not avail half as much as will the perseverance of merchants and capitalists.

It is now a most opportune time to increase our trade with Mexico. The people there are ready, our markets need increase of territory, and our government is on friendly terms with that of Mexico. Mexico also has not been disturbed by internal troubles; her last elections have been quiet and orderly, and her people look with increasing interest upon all questions affecting their country. Let the merchants be ready, not only with their goods, but to listen to advice, and by the time the great roads now pushing their way to the Mexican capital are completed, there will be a vigorous trade to take advantage of the facilities they will afford.

If the Mountaineer will do a little figuring it will see that a four per cent. bond is more profitable for the government to place than the three per cent. The three per cents were first made payable in five years and redeemable in ten. Now this was done on the theory that the government would pay off this debt in ten years. If four per cents were offered, they would bring about 1.15. The amount of debt to be funded is about \$700,000,000. But it would take only \$610,000,000 in four per cents at 1.15 to realize this. Here would be a shrinkage of the debt \$90,000,000 the first thing, and there would be \$90,000,000 less to pay interest on. It would be much cheaper for the government to do this than to issue three per cents at par if the debt were to run but ten years. If it were to run one hundred years, it would be preferable to place the three per cents at 90. But this is not the case. The funding experience of the world shows that a bond for a short period of time at a very low rate of interest is poor policy.

Cameron not a Cameron.

Cincinnati Commercial.

It seems to be pretty well established that the new senator from Pennsylvania is not precisely a Cameron man. Don Cameron himself is not a Cameron man in the old sense of the term. He has been much enlightened, educated up and improved within a year.

State Joke Ended.

Denver Tribune.

Mr. Hayes is no longer president. It is also in order for democratic papers to say that Mr. Tilden's term is ended. This will be the last chance to use that little joke about Tilden's term.

UNAVAILING RETROSPECTION.

The various retrospections that come and go in this busy world of thought and action bring nothing more pleasant than the picture of some old home we once could call our own. One has only to shut the eyes to the present, and the mind will recall with amusement or regret, that ancient mansion, where, if one has been particularly fortunate, his early days were passed. That rural scene, with the vast extent of meadow; the brook we knew so well, the trees we climbed, the nests we found, and the distant wood where we listened to the sighing of the wind through the tops of perfumed pine, and the companions of those days, will come before us again with every familiar feature.

And the house itself. It was old when we were young; it stood upon a low and sandy shore, and from its broad piazza one could look far off to Swanton light-house and watch the ships as they sailed into Oldtown port, or as they went away to distant shores and gradually left only their top masts above the far-off horizon. What delicious breezes came from over that broad ocean and played around one as he caught his morning nap on that piazza; or how well remembered are the fierce storms that shook the old house to its foundations and sent the salty spray high up the stone-made light house. On pleasant days too, numerous were the excursions to distant islands; or if tired of the sea, then to the well known sunset rock, situated among the fresh green maples of the forest.

But it is the house itself we remember most distinctly. The aroma of age which hung about it, the ghostly tales, the huge fire places, the white and figured wainscoting and the mysterious attic crowded with trunk and box, each having its curious tale all come back again. We remember well the stormy days when in this attic we listened to the roaring of the winds and the pattering of the rains while we read to one another.

But old things are not always the most comfortable, and it is often better to dream of what has been than to be forced into living in some home which we think reminds us of the past. The business man riding through the country for a vacation has perchance often passed some noble homestead and has longed to purchase it, with its ghosts, open fires and all. By chance it becomes for sale; he can hardly realize that it may become his own but a conversation with the town broker reassures him, and before night the ancient house becomes his. Already the memory of his old home clothes this new one with sweet fancies; he imagines his past childhood will be restored; he already has put away modern improvements, and will have only the old forms again; gas, water and furnace will give place to oil lamps, the open well, and bright back logs.

If there is one drawback to this imaginative person's happiness, it is that his wife, when he unfolds his acts at evening, calls him an idiot, deprecates his taste, and wonders if he has no mercy on her to expect that housekeeping can be carried on where there are no conveniences. And later on, too, life in the new old home does not seem quite as brilliant as he thought for; the well is apt to get dry, the open fires smoke, the faded odor becomes monotonous and the airy halls without a furnace heat give one colds and chills; the oil lamps too, are not so easily lighted as gas, and at the end of the year our poetical friend from wondering why people will sell such a home, becomes a most earnest individual in disposing of his purchase. And if at last he succeeds, he heals the long breach with his wife, and a sober man, goes back to the modern style without a grumble.

So onward moves the world, and we with it. The past can never come again, and the old home, like the old days, must give place to the new life in which we live. Retrospection, pleasant in itself, becomes unavailing when we seek by it to bring the past into the present of our lives.

The campaign of England against the Boers still continues in Transvaal. That ill luck which seems to attend the early campaigns of the British is prolonged in this war to a melancholy extent. The latest telegrams report the death of Sir George Colley, the English commander in chief, who was shot while leading his troops in a recent engagement, and General Wood, who was his successor temporarily. It is also reported that an armistice has been granted until the 14th.

There can be no valid excuse for England in making war in Transvaal. The territory includes all the country to the north of the Vaal river and has an area of about one hundred and fifteen thousand square miles and a population of some three hundred thousand. The Boers, against whom the present campaign is waged, considered that they owed nothing to the British and in 1840 set up a republic of their own further up the river; they considered themselves to be occupying a free territory and expected only to contest their footing with the savages.

But England, perhaps from love of territory, thought otherwise, and in 1847 Transvaal was formally annexed to the Cape Colony.

Such in brief is the outline of events that have led up to the present war. England wants to add to her imperial possessions; and the Boers want their independence and have rebelled.

What the end of the war will be no one knows. England is too powerful for so

small a power as that of the Boers to long contend against, but the engagements thus far prove the Dutch to be no mean opponents, and demonstrate the conceit of the English when they expect to crush a rebel with a handful of men.

Sir George Colley was too good an officer to lose his life in so small a campaign. Had he listened to advice he would not have attempted to frighten a people fighting for their independence by showing them a few British regulars; the Boers were as well armed, quite as determined and as well trained as Colley's own troops and the result of that over confidence which was shown by commanders in Afghanistan and Zululand is that England loses a brave officer and a good soldier.

But it is quite likely that the utter overthrow of the Boers is near at hand. General Roberts, of Afghanistan fame, is proceeding to the cape, who by his indomitable energy will no doubt add another victory to those which have already made him famous.

A Talk with Mr. James.

New York Tribune.

The postmaster of New York is a brown eyed man of some youthfulness of address, as if he had been the teacher of a young ladies' seminary, where sensibility had always to be expected. He makes one feel that kindness is the natural law of life, and force and talent only small accessories, which would produce a good kind of life if it was general.

"Mr. James," was said incidentally, "do you have any expectation of becoming postmaster-general?"

"Not more than one chance to ninety-nine," said Mr. James. "Mr. Conkling's friends are working for the treasury department, not for the postoffice, and—dropping his voice—"Mr. Conkling put me here. I have to think of the wishes of our friends first."

"Would you like the postoffice department?"

"I would like to try to give New York and some other of our large cities a free daily delivery every hour, like London. We give six deliveries and have 500 carriers. New York ought to be equal in postal facilities to any city on the globe. It has been by ministering to the postal completeness of London that the British postoffice department pays a revenue; for I understand that, omitting London, there would not be a surplus."

"Has New York a revenue value to the general postoffice department?"

"Yes, we pay a surplus of \$2,700,000 a year. The general deficit at Washington is about \$3,500,000, arising, of course, from the star service in the sparse districts."

"Has New York the best advantages in the United States?"

"Hardly. Chicago excels it in the system of making the railroads co-operate with business hours and wants—the work at poor hours, who died doing it. You see we are insular here, and the distance to the trains is considerable, and obstacles interpose in ice, fogs, and storms, while the railways run to suit passengers and not mails. Our western and northern trains arrive about seven o'clock, and the mails are seldom delivered here till eight or after, when our carriers have gone out on their first round. Then, the mail are thrown at us in a mass, when the forenoon is tolerably advanced, and we have no margin of time to assort them. The influence of a postmaster general aware of this state of things from a knowledge of this postoffice might be exerted to the benefit of the whole country, which is so closely bound to New York, for a more prompt morning connection and an hourly delivery. The mail would then get a great deal of the business now done by private agencies, and within the city limits have nearly the promptness of the telegraph. If it could be relied on to take a letter and receive an answer within business hours the receipts here would increase materially. Time is the whole object of the modern world, to economize it, utilize it, and give reliability to its ebbs and flows."

When Fernando Wood was Censured.

Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

Fernando Wood was once censured by the house of representatives. I well remember the time. It was in January, 1868, while the reconstruction bill was under discussion. Mr. Wood, of course, opposed the bill, and during a very bitter speech he spoke of the measure excitedly as "a bill without a title; a child without a name, and, probably, without a father; a monstrosity; a measure the most infamous of the many infamous acts of this most infamous congress." There was at once a tremendous excitement in the house. John A. Bingham at once called Mr. Wood to order and denounced his language. Mr. Dawes demanded that the words should be taken down, which was done, and he then offered a resolution directing that Mr. Wood be censured by the speaker within the hour of the house. The resolution was passed—aye, 115 nays, 38—and speaker (Colfax) called Mr. Wood before him and read from May's Parliamentary Practice a short chapter on his respect due from a member to the parliamentary body, and then, with a mild reproof, bade Mr. Wood to return to his seat. The New York member was no more disturbed by the proceedings than he would have been by the calling of the roll. He had the air of one conferring a favor on the speaker. When he reached his seat he asked, in the blandest manner, if he would be allowed to finish his speech. This raised a laugh, but the house would not hear him, and he was compelled to print the remainder of his speech.

Mr. Spofford, the librarian of congress, is described as apparently about fifty-five, tall, gray-haired and nervous. "Like most great specialists he seems modest and retiring, but he is never tired of talking about the library, which has grown under his watchful and loving eye from 25,000 volumes to nearly 400,000. He thinks of nothing but books from morning till night, and there is not a volume in this vast collection with whose contents he is not measurably familiar. He knows where to turn for any book that may be wanted, and he fairly delights in unearthing forgotten facts and startling statistics from old volumes that nobody else knows anything about. Many a member of congress has gained wide celebrity as a wise and working legislator by a judicious use of Mr. Spofford's book knowledge, but the dreamy-eyed enthusiast never cares who uses his facts so long as he has the proud privilege of garnering them."

Blaine has the broadest smile of any of the great senators.

Governor Routt did not get there. The joke is ended.

The trip to Mentor by Conkling will not be his pleasantest remembrance.

Five of the cabinet are lawyers, one is a journalist, and one a business man.

Secretary of War Lincoln must not be too exacting with young General Sherman.

Hunt's boom began so late that no time was given western papers to get his biography.

Horace White speaks of the "essential knavery" of the 5th section of the refunding bill.

Secretary Windom is regarded as an expansionist, and as likely to support the western policy on currency.

The cabinet took three senators. It is not composed of fossils and broken-down politicians. They are all taken from active life.

The next time Colorado wants a cabinet position, let her select a man able to fill one. The nonsense went altogether too far this time and brought her claims into contempt.

The inaugural of the president gives general satisfaction throughout the country. Even the New York World finds itself able to commend that portion relating to inter-oceanic canals.

The Tribune, in its sort of socialistic attack on national banks, gets no sympathy from Garfield. He is strongly in favor of the system, and thinks section 5 of the defunct bill very bad legislation.

There was only one veto that President Hayes failed to make that he should have made. It was the bill for back pensions. This is likely to take about \$100,000,000 out of the treasury finally.

Suppose Garfield's secretary of the treasury should exercise his discretion and sell \$100,000,000 of the four per cents. They would net nearly \$115,000,000, and thus reduce the debt \$15,000,000.

Kirkwood will be the father of the cabinet, being sixty-eight years old. Windom is fifty-four, Blaine fifty-one, MacVeagh and James about forty-five, Lincoln about forty-two, and Hunt unknown.

Now that Colorado did not get a cabinet position, she should claim a position on the international monetary commission. Senator Hill will be by far the ablest representative Colorado can have.

Secretary of State Blaine is conceded by all to be the strongest man in the new cabinet. In the senate he will be much missed and the leadership on many questions will be taken from New England.

Jay Gould has been interviewed by the N. Y. Herald and declares himself a mere passenger in his great railroad schemes. But many would gladly be such a passenger; he no doubt has a pass and possibly a few dividends of the road.

John Kelly and David Davis engaged in conversation on the floor of the United States senate is certainly a remarkable event. John has lately been quite conspicuous in Washington. It is his last appearance we trust.

The Georgetown Courier has a very sensible comment on Senator Teller's recommendation to pay out the specie reserve for redemption purposes. We regret to see a tendency in our senior senator toward heresies which have been so oft exploded.

The claims of Speaker Randall that the democratic house had contributed to bring about our present prosperity is quite cheeky. The democrats in the house tried to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payment and opposed all other legislation that has contributed to our prosperity.

Garfield's class at Williams College will be well represented at Washington. It will have the first man there, the president, Gilliland, treasurer of the United States; Mr. Jacobs, member of congress for New York; General Rockwell, assistant quarter master general, and a clerk in the treasury department were all members of his class.

The death of Mr. Payne, of the News is a great loss to journalism in Colorado. He was the best collector of news in the state. He could stand on the street corner of a busy city and gather a column full of interesting news, while the ordinary journalist would find it difficult to collect a stickful. Personally he was generous, kind and noble. His acquaintances were all friends.

The Leadville Herald talks this clear common sense regarding the 5th section of the funding bill which has just been vetoed: "The effort to make the three per cent. funding bill appear to be just what is needed to benefit the country, is like an argument to show that it would benefit a groceryman to sell for a profit of three cents when it requires three and a half per cent. to run his business. The three per cents are all right for those who wish to invest, but to say that the banks shall invest in them is in effect to regulate the private business of the banks."

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The inaugural address of Garfield yesterday will not be numbered among his ablest state papers we fancy. But it may be said that there was no occasion to call for an able paper. He was not addressing congress and his address could have no practical bearing on legislation. He simply told the people in a general sort of a way what he thought about the more prominent issues before them. He hinted at remedies for evils rather than any practical definite advice. Still the address was sufficiently committal to show where he will stand on some of the great public questions, if one will only read between the lines.

The topic now agitating the public mind is finance. If one reads between the lines he will see that he would have vetoed the funding bill and upheld the national banks. He favors a withdrawal of the greenbacks. He is for gold and silver as a currency, and thinks the tendency is toward bi-metallicism, but he questions whether it is wise to continue coinage under the present law. His most pronounced position is that in favor of a currency which has the same purchasing value in any market in the world which it has here. That is, he doesn't believe in legislating 15 cents into a silver dollar. His position on finance he plainly tells us will be the same he has taken in congress.

While he kindly says little about civil service reform, he strikes at the root of the whole matter when he says offices do not belong to politicians or the incumbents, but to the government, and the duties are to be discharged in the interest of the government and not of a party. This shows well enough his theory is the same as that of the reformers. His remark about what he intends to recommend to congress is directly in line with a recent circular of the civil service reform association of New York.

While Mr. Garfield's very temperate and carefully worded address shows that he is not inclined to antagonize any one, still it shows that he is in sympathy with the most criticised features of the past administration. He will be, above all things, for a sound and honest currency. He is for education and a free ballot, and is opposed to polygamy and bulldozing. We may expect that his administration will be wise, firm, conservative and conciliatory.

The appointment of General Merritt as collector of the port of New York was not considered at the time in the interest of civil service reform, but it has been. One of the criticised features of Collector Arthur's administration was the extravagance of the weigher's department. Under Collector Arthur the average cost to the government of weighing a ton was 28 1/2 cents. This has been reduced to 17 cents, or about 40 per cent. Under Collector Arthur the average cost of collecting a dollar of revenue was .770 of one cent. Under Merritt it has been .516 of a cent, or a reduction in the expense of collecting revenue of over a third. Mr. Merritt has not been more honest than Mr. Arthur, but he has conducted the custom house solely in the interest of the government. Under Mr. Arthur, Mr. Conkling was a sort of a partner of the United States and the custom house was run in the interest of this firm. The expenses of the weighing was increased because Mr. Arthur was obliged to take care of the friends of Mr. Conkling. It is all very bright to sneer at civil service reform, but the people are not inclined to think that a humbug which reduced the expenses of collecting the revenue a third. A few facts like these will convince all but the politicians that it is better that all large government offices like the New York custom house should be conducted on business principles purely, independent of politics; rather than as a political machine, especially when a saving is effected equal to about \$300,000 a year in a single government office.

One of the most violent and persistent opponents of President Hayes' southern policy was the New York Times. Finally as Mr. Hayes is about to go out of office, it takes the following sensible view of the matter, which is precisely the same ground taken by Mr. Hayes' supporters in the beginning of his administration:

We have condemned the southern policy of the president as a surrender of principles which belong to the very essence of republicanism, but it may be freely admitted that no other policy would have satisfied that large body of northern republicans to whom state government upheld by military force were a constant cause of offense, and whose sympathy a "down-trodden" south would have survived every argument except the demonstration they have had of what the south is capable of doing when left entirely to itself.

Mr. Gould believes in corporations. Business men, he says go into corporations to make money, and to do that the company must manage their business in the best possible manner. Large corporations, as a rule, are a benefit to the community, giving as they do by their power, low rates, quick work and general satisfaction. He says the American Union could not compete with the Western Union.

The Denver Tribune is at fault in declaring Colorado Springs to have been visited by snow on Sunday. At Pueblo there were four inches, and at Denver as much, while at the Springs the dust was not even settled, and the only contribution was that shovelled from the platform of the Denver train at the station.

THE CABINET.

The cabinet nominated by Garfield yesterday is a queer mixture of policy, concession, and independent judgment. The appointment of Blaine was a matter of policy. The appointment of Windom, Kirkwood, Lincoln and Hunt were concessions to localities or political cliques, none of whom having any especial fitness for the positions for which they are named. James and MacVeagh were Garfield's own nominations, independent of outside dictation and appointed purely for their fitness to fill the respective positions to which they were nominated. It is by no means a cabinet as strong as that which Hayes nominated because it was not so independently selected. Garfield was evidently hampered by a desire to please all sections of the country and all cliques in the party. In the latter he has failed because too much was demanded of him. Garfield has selected, however, representatives of all the factions at Chicago. Messrs. Blaine and Kirkwood represent the Blaine element. Lincoln, James, and Windom, who played the Minnesota delegation in the interest of Grant, represent the undaunted 306. MacVeagh will represent the Sherman and Edmunds men or reformers. What Hunt was we cannot tell. The representation is in proportion to the strength of the factions. Grant, 3; Blaine, 2; Sherman, 1; unknown, 1. Looking at the sections from which the cabinet comes, New England has one, the middle states two, the south one, and the northwest three. The cabinet will fairly please the country and probably is as good a compromise as Garfield could have made. With a strong man like Garfield at the head of the government, a commonplace cabinet is most useful. Garfield is so strong a man that the administration of the departments will be able and satisfy the nation. The following is a more particular notice:

Secretary Blaine is in every respect a strong man. He is the most popular leader in American politics. His nomination is equivalent to Garfield's giving up the management of foreign affairs entirely, for Blaine leads rather than follows. He has the most distinct personality of any member of the cabinet. His administration of our foreign affairs will be more dashing and stirring than any we have had of late years. Mr. Blaine first began his national career eighteen years ago in the lower house. He first served six years on the floor, six in the speaker's chair, on the floor again and then five years in the senate. His knowledge of public affairs ought therefore to be extensive, though in his public career he has never given much attention to foreign affairs, except in the single instance of the fishery question. We may expect his administration of our foreign affairs to be intensely American as well as brilliant. The Monroe doctrine will be stoutly upheld.

Secretary Windom is an Ohio man, but has been a resident of Minnesota since 1855. He began his service in the lower house of congress in 1859, and remained until 1869, when he declined a re-election. In 1870 he was appointed to the senate to fill a vacancy, and has been in the senate since. Though never having had much to do with financial affairs purely, he has served in both houses on the committees on appropriations. For several years before the senate became democratic, he was chairman of the committee on appropriations. He is thoroughly conversant with all matters connected with the receipts and expenditures of public moneys. Thus far he is an exceedingly fit man to occupy this position. Whether he will equal to managing delicate funding operations is a question. He voted for the silver bill and is a good friend of silver. He voted against the funding bill, which shows he has some common sense on such matters. He will represent neither extreme eastern or western sentiment on financial matters.

Secretary Kirkwood is a Marylander by birth. He has been in office most of the time since '845. He was elected governor of Iowa in 1859, 1861 and 1875. In 1866 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Senator Harlan. He was elected to the senate in 1876 and took his seat in 1877, and is now a member of that body. He is considered a useful and industrious man rather than a very able man. He is quite advanced in years, being 68 years old. On the Indian question he will be western in his ideas and yet conservative. He voted with Senator Hill and against Senator Teller during the consideration of the Ute bill a year ago. The appointment has no decided merit, unless that it is not a bad one.

Secretary Lincoln is a well-to-do Chicago lawyer. His business is principally in the way of collections. During the Grant campaign in Illinois for the nomination in May 1860, he made some sensible speeches. This is about all that can be said of him. His appointment is probably due to two things: First, because he bears the name of the man who is to-day most revered in this country and second because Senator Logan, to whom Garfield feels indebted, asked for the appointment. Another reason that might be given is that he wanted to appoint some one from Illinois and there was no other candidate but Storrs so Garfield chose the least of two evils. He won't do any harm nor add any strength to the cabinet. He is the most common place of all.

Attorney General MacVeagh will be a strong man in the cabinet. He is perhaps the best constitutional lawyer that has oc-

cupied the position since Mr. Evarts in 1868. He married Senator Don Cameron's sister, but there has always been the bitterest warfare between MacVeagh and the Camerons, politically. He has occupied two prominent offices. One was on the commission appointed by President Hayes to visit Louisiana in 1877, and the other was as a member of the Pennsylvania state constitutional convention in 1872. Here he made his great reputation. Though a young man, about 35, he was confessedly the ablest man in it. He distinguished himself by fighting and beating the corporations. Nearly all the great sweeping reforms in the constitution adopted by the convention were advocated by him. He is, with the exception of Blaine, the ablest man in the cabinet. He will be Garfield's most trusted adviser. He will bring to bear on all legal questions one of the acutest and best equipped legal minds in the country. His nomination will be particularly distasteful to Cameron. Garfield's reason for not taking Cameron's advice is probably because of the split in the party in the senatorial contest.

Postmaster-General James is a splendid appointment. This is not the position which New York perhaps deserved. Conkling opposed this nomination not on personal grounds, but because he thought New York deserved something better. Besides he cannot use James. James however, has been a Conkling man all through the fight with Hayes though never using his political position to help Conkling. It is not the nomination that Conkling or New York politicians wanted, but it is the fittest one of all that is made. No department will be conducted more ably, business-like, or honestly. His administration of the New York post-office has given him a national reputation. There will be reforms in the post-office department of an extensive character. He is the first man in many years to take charge of the business of this department who really know anything about the business.

About Judge Hunt we know nothing except that he is judge of the court of claims and comes from Louisiana. It is to be presumed that he is a pretty good man as Garfield considered carefully the claims of Bruce, Settle and other southern republicans.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

IV.—Northern Constellations.

PROF. F. H. LOUD OF COLORADO COLLEGE

While describing constellations which contain telescopic objects of interest, I have passed by several in the neighborhood of the North Pole, which are, at least at the present season, more easily visible. To-day most of the hour must be taken up in tracing these northern constellations, without description of the peculiarities of individual stars.

Cassiopeia is a constellation which should be as familiar as the Great Bear, since it is traced with equal ease, and, like it, is always above the horizon. It is situated in the milky-way, where the latter is nearest the Pole star, and is in a direction from the latter just opposite that of the handle of the Dipper. The principal stars are arranged somewhat in the form of a chair. Two stars, Beta and Kappa, form the first leg. The latter, which is at the angle where the leg joins the seat, is faint. The other leg is formed by Alpha and Gamma, together with a fainter star, Eta, between them, but slightly out of line and nearer to Alpha. The two stars at the lower ends of the two legs, Alpha and Beta, have received proper names, Alpha being called Schedir and Beta, Caph. The back is formed by drawing a line from Gamma directly away from Caph to Delta, thence in a direction parallel to the line between Alpha and Gamma, to Epsilon. This last line, beyond Epsilon to an equal distance, terminates in Iota; while extending it in the opposite direction, to meet the line from Beta to Alpha, finds Theta at the intersection. Iota may be considered the head of the chair, but Theta is without that figure.

As in the case of Ursa Minor, the figure which it seems to us easiest to trace in the stars is at that from which the constellation derives its name. The form in which they were arranged by the Greeks is that of the legendary "Ethiopian Queen," to whom Milton refers near the beginning of *Il Penseroso*. Schedir is in the shoulder of the figure, Gamma near the waist, Delta at the knee and Epsilon in the foot, while Beta is behind the Queen, in the throne upon which she is seated.

Beside Cassiopeia is her husband Cepheus, the king of Ethiopia. In the case of this constellation, which includes no very prominent stars, it will be sufficient to bound the space in the heavens which it covers; which may be done by drawing a line from Beta Cassiopeiae to the nearest star in Cygnus, a star in a line with the upright beam of the cross, extending beyond Alpha Cygni, thence to the tip of the left wing, thence to the Pole star, and so back to Caph. The last part of the boundary extending from the pole to Caph, should be specially noticed, as it coincides nearly with the "first meridian," an imaginary line which is to the heavens what the meridian of Greenwich is upon the earth. As longitudes are reckoned upon the terrestrial equator from its intersection with the latter, so right ascensions are reckoned on the equator of the heavens from the first meridian. Prolonged beyond Caph, about as far as the latter is from the pole, the first meridian extends very near Alpha Andromedae, and a little further on passes Gamma Pegasi, not

quite so near, and intersects the equator and ecliptic at a distance from the latter of these two stars about equal to the interval between them. This interval is fifteen degrees, very nearly; and the two stars named, with Alpha and Beta Pegasi form a figure often referred to as "the square in Pegasus," as has been said, is in Andromeda. The sides of this square are nearly meridians and parallels of declination, so that Alpha and Beta Pegasi are due south at the same time, an hour before the stars on the first meridian. At present this occurs in the day time, but in the summer and fall the stars may be seen crossing the meridian, Alpha lowest, since it is nearest the equator, while directly below them only a little way above the horizon, is Fomalhaut, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of the Southern Fish.

The square in Pegasus is visible now quite early in the evening, near the north-western horizon. The remainder of the constellation contains only small stars. The area which it covers may be pretty accurately got by extending the diagonals of the square through Alpha and Beta Pegasi until their length is doubled and then joining the ends of the extended lines.

To trace the constellation Andromeda will require more attention, both because the form is more irregular, and because we shall have to return soon to locate one or two important objects within it. There are three small stars, of which the central one is brightest, situated near Alpha Andromedae. One of them is in the extension of the northern side of the square, that is, the side reaching to Beta Pegasi. From this line of the three stars points towards the pole, so as to be parallel with the other side of the square. These three stars are in the breast of Andromeda. The middle one of the three, Delta, is about half way between Alpha and Beta Andromedae. Beta is in the waist. At a distance from Alpha about equal to that of Delta, but in a line pointing to Alpha Cassiopeiae, is another small star, which with Delta and Beta forms three angles of a square. The fourth angle is occupied by Nu Andromedae, in the knee, while Mu is midway between Nu and Beta. The line from Beta to Nu extends nearly across the constellation, and is situated about midway of its length; for in a line parallel to it one side are two stars marking the two feet, at a distance from Beta about equal to that of Alpha on the other side, which marks the head. In this small square in Andromeda only one of the stars, Beta, is very bright. If the diagonal extending to Beta is prolonged beyond it so as to rather more than double its length, we are brought into the center of a small constellation called the Triangle, consisting of three stars in the form of a right-angled triangle, one side of which is about four times as long as the other. The longer side is parallel to the line joining Delta and Nu Andromedae. The three stars are named Alpha, Beta, and Gamma; Beta being at the right angle, Alpha at the extremity of the longer, and Gamma at that of the shorter side.

The next constellation in order is named Perseus, represented as an armed warrior, his drawn sword is his right hand, and in his left hand the head of the Gorgon, Medusa. All his figure, except the left foot of Perseus and the Gorgon's head, lies in the milky way. The head of Medusa is a cluster in an irregular quadrilateral form, which is reached by extending the line from Alpha to Gamma Trianguli, making the extension one and a half times as long as the distance between those two stars. The brightest star in the cluster is at the corner nearest the pole, and is called Algol, or Beta Persei; a star of which there will be something further to say ere long. The remainder of the constellation may be easily traced by a curve of stars extending through it, as though drawn around a point in Andromeda, near the Triangle, as a centre. Beginning directly behind the chair seen in Cassiopeia, at first no very conspicuous stars are reached though two of the fourth magnitude, situated one in the uplifted right hand, the other in the head, may be taken as beginning the curve, which is continued by Gamma in the shoulder, Alpha in the side, a smaller star in the right thigh, Epsilon in the left knee, and Delta, which, with Omicron, is in the left foot. The line between Epsilon and Delta points directly to the well-known cluster of the Pleiades, while that from Epsilon to Beta (Algol) is at right angles to the former; hence the path from the Pleiades to Algol, by this route, is like the move of a knight in chess.

Of the constellations thus far described, the following are situated in whole or in part in the milky way,—first, Cygnus, then the head of Cepheus, then Cassiopeia, and lastly Perseus. The next portion of that stream is occupied by the legs of Auriga, the Waggoner. This constellation is one of the easiest to trace, and is recognized by the very conspicuous star of the first magnitude Capella, in one shoulder, a little north of the milky way. The other shoulder contains a second magnitude star, Beta, further from the milky way. The head is a smaller star still further north, so far in fact from the shoulders as to suggest a quite unusual length of neck. There are two stars in each knee, and one in each foot, the last two being just on the southern edge of the milky way. The line between the feet is far from parallel to that between the shoulders; the two, if extended, would converge somewhere near Algol,

There are only three more constellations between the north pole and the northern half of the ecliptic, and these three are so unimportant that they may be merely mentioned. Leo Minor, the smallest Lion, is a group of small stars between and a little below the hind feet of Ursa Major. The Lynx and the Camelopard have fourth of them a single star above the fourth magnitude, although they occupy a considerable space; the former between Ursa Major and Auriga, the latter extending from Auriga and Perseus to the pole. The boundary between them may be drawn from the head of Auriga toward Alpha Ursae Majoris.

Five of the constellations which I have described to-day are associated in a single legend, and since there is not time to consider the constellations in detail, I will use what remains of the hour in telling briefly the old fairy story, which you will find in full, and very charmingly told, in Hawthorne's "Wonder Book."

Perseus and his mother, Danae, were cast by the waves on the island of Seriphus when he was a child. As he grew to manhood the king of the island demanded his services, and charged him to procure the head of a terrible monster named Medusa, whose hair was serpents, and whose look changed the unlucky beholder on the instant to stone. Perseus undertook the commission, and by the aid of Mercury and Minerva carried it out. These divinities instructed him to procure weapons as miraculous as his task—a magic wallet, winged shoes to carry him through the air, and the helmet of Pluto, which made the wearer invisible. He found Medusa asleep, and without looking upon her face, directed his blow by means of the image on his polished shield, for it appears that the reflected rays did not possess the petrifying power. The head fell at a single blow, but while he stooped to pick it up, serpents sprung to life wherever a drop of blood touched the earth, while from the severed neck of the horrible Gorgon sprang at once the beautiful winged horse Pegasus, afterwards the famous steed of Bellerophon and of the Muses. Perseus seems to have been too intent upon securing the head to capture this horse, but as soon as the former was safe in his wallet he made all speed to escape from Medusa's Gorgon sisters, who were aroused to avenge her death. Eluding them, by the aid of his helmet, he soared through the air toward Seriphus, and after meeting various adventures on the way, came to the coast of Ethiopia, for that country had a coast line then, like Bohemia in the time of Shakespeare. Here reigned Cepheus and Cassiopeia, who were at the time in sore distress, for a sea monster was destroying their people, and no propitiation could be made except by exposing their daughter Andromeda to be devoured. As Perseus approached he saw the maiden chained to a rock, and swiftly descending he promised Cepheus to destroy the monster in return for his daughter's hand. Under the circumstances, Cepheus of course did not hesitate to make the contract; nor was Perseus slow in performing his part, for just then the serpent advanced toward his prey. Perseus interposed with a novel weapon, the Gorgon's head, one glance at which transformed the unlucky monster into lifeless rock.

The Republican asks what did Mr. Schurz and Mr. Curtis do during the late campaign. Mr. Schurz went into the campaign about two months before Senator Conkling and some others of the 306 got into line. His speech in Indianapolis was confessedly one of the ablest of the campaign and had great influence with the German voters. When we remember Indiana's republican majority in October was only 5,000, we can see he contributed very largely to the result. George William Curtis did a great deal to bring the 20,000 scratchers in New York of the year before back into the fold and helped gain the victory in New York.

Widow's Weeds.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A female cigar peddler, sharp, persistent and valuable, who says she has been "in the business" for many years, is the novelty in down-town offices; possibly the relic of a cigar dealer disposing of her widow's weeds.

Idios of Greatness.

Baltimore American.

Different people have different ideas about the height of greatness. A woman arrested for intoxication was discharged by a justice on Wednesday, upon which she broke out with, "May God bless you, judge. May you live long and happy, and may you be chief grand marshal of the St. Patrick's day parade before you die."

Its Muddy Check.

Silver Cliff Prospect.

The Denver Tribune says "the enthusiasm to make Colorado Springs the capital is, as yet, confined to Colorado Springs. Common sense has quarantined it most effectively. Denver is still away in advance and will stay there. May trembling seize the limbs of its enemies." Denver may be "still away in advance," but it is anything but silent when it comes to presenting its muddy check. That Denver desires the capital admits of no doubt; but the success of its endeavors is another matter. It has our heartfelt sympathy in its bereavement, but we cannot help it if it loses the capital, and we hope its loss will be our gain. As for trembling, we believe condition causes its diseased imagination to desire that the malady which now has so firm a hold upon it becomes an epidemic. It will never affect this city, however.

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Mr. Harry True is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.
No claims are allowed against any employee of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Saturday's Daily.

Flags were floating from the liberty pole on the plaza and from several private buildings yesterday in commemoration of the inauguration of President-elect Garfield.

Officer McClelland, of the Denver police force, who was caught in the act of offering Seybold \$950, to compromise the robbery case, has tendered his resignation to the city council of Denver.

The college legislature held their closing session yesterday afternoon in the college chapel. These legislative gatherings have been attended with interest by the students, and the parliamentary practice which they have experienced will no doubt be of future benefit to many of them. At the close of the session Speaker Hallock was presented with a cane. Clerk Carroll and Assistant Clerk Gateley were made the recipients of a combined interest in a gold pen. There is some talk of an extra session, but Representative Johnson informs us that there is no reliability in the rumor.

It is now expected that the opera house will be ready for the opening by the 10th of April. The auditorium is entirely plastered and the carpenters are putting on the finishing touches. Mr. Sullivan, of Chicago, who has the contract for decorating the interior and painting the scenery, is now on the road with a force of men to do the work, and is expected to arrive in the city either to day or to-morrow. Mr. Sullivan has the reputation of being the best artist decorator in the west, and no money or pains will be spared to finish the interior in the latest and most modern style.

The bunko men, Adams, Sparks and Varnes, who robbed Seybold of the \$1,000 on the Leadville express last Saturday night, were arraigned before Justice Whittemore in Denver again on Thursday, but on account of the sickness of Adams the case was postponed. The Republican says that desperate efforts are being made to compromise the case, as much as \$1,500 having been offered Seybold to settle the matter up and the defendants to pay the costs. It is strange that the Pueblo man who took such an active part in the theft, has not been arrested and tried with the rest, but it looks as if they were to let him go scot free.

Personal.

Mr. E. P. Fish, the city marshal of Pueblo, was in the city yesterday afternoon on official business.

Mr. E. R. Cosson of the Colorado Springs company left for St. Louis on the morning express yesterday.

Messrs. S. O. Snyder, of La Veta, and M. M. Foss, of Chicago, are among the recent arrivals at the Springs hotel.

The Hon. Hugh Butler of Denver came up from the south on the afternoon train yesterday and is registered at the Colorado Springs hotel.

Mr. S. M. Nye, who for six months past has held the position of prescription clerk at Mr. F. E. Robinson's drug store, leaves to-day for his home in Zanesville, Ohio. Mr. Nye by his gentlemanly ways and pleasing manner has made many friends in Colorado Springs who will regret his departure. He will probably return to Colorado within two months and spend the summer in the mining districts of the San Juan, where he has some interests.

From Sunday's Daily.

The hook and ladder company will give a ball in Court House Hall on the night of the 17th of March.

The coat which caused G. H. Potter so much trouble was sold yesterday under an execution, issued out of Justice Bentley's court, for \$15.

Thomas, the brakeman injured while coupling cars at the depot on Friday morning, recovered sufficiently to take the afternoon train yesterday for Denver where his family resides.

The Eureka mine on Cheyenne mountain continues to look better and better every day and the tunnel is now in the mountain to the depth of about fifty feet. Several of the stockholders interested in the development of the mine will visit the workings to-day and report on the progress made.

Meeting of the El Paso County Horticultural Society.

A special meeting of the above named society was held in the library rooms last evening. Mr. Parsons, the president presided; L. R. Allen acting as secretary. The subject for the evening's discussion was that of currant and gooseberry culture. The proceedings were begun by the reading of an interesting paper by Mr. H. B. Snyder. The writer alluded to the success that had attended the cultivation of these fruits in Colorado and spoke of the wild varieties that grow so plentifully in many parts of the state. Mr. Snyder was followed by Major McAllister who said that although there might be doubts concerning the successful growth of some kinds of fruits in Colorado there could be none touching the cultivation of gooseberries and currants. In no parts of the country had better fruit of these kinds been grown than right here upon the town site of Colorado Springs. Witness the fine gooseberries grown by Mr. John Harvey and the crops of currants grown by L. R. Allen and others. The raising of both of these fruits was no longer an experiment. They only needed planting and ordinary care to insure good crops. He gave his experience in pruning currants and said that he preferred growing bushes on single stems, trimmed up a few inches from the ground. This enabled the grower to keep down the suckers that sprout up usually in such numbers as to damage the bush. He also recommended heavy mulching with well rotted manure to be applied in the spring after the ground had been well cultivated once or twice and well soaked with water. Upon the subject of gooseberries, he stated that he had not succeeded in getting such varieties as he desired—for instance, the Whitesmith and Crown Bob, the former certainly one of the choicest gooseberries grown. He did not like the Houghton, on account of the weak, willowy nature of the branches. He also spoke of the importance of heavy manuring, which could not, in the case of either fruit, be overdone.

Mr. M. E. Irving said that he had also found much difficulty in keeping the Houghton bushes from laying over on the ground, and its fruit from rotting in consequence. He had, however, succeeded, by rigid pruning, in reaching an erect, firm growth after the second year. Mr. Irving thought that currant bushes should be grown on several stems, which should be pruned up somewhat.

Mr. L. R. Allen preferred growing them on several stems, and in the shade of a fence, in order to keep the ground cool, a condition almost essential to the growth of both currants and gooseberries. Mr. Allen made several very interesting statements touching his own experience in growing currants, which were listened to with much attention.

The Rev. E. R. Wood, Messrs. Hills, Hogue, Frost, Crawford, Johnson and others also spoke at considerable length upon the subject and were listened to with marked attention. Mr. Parsons suggested that some arrangements should be made for securing a supply of choice plants for spring planting. Major McAllister summed up the results of the evening's discussion, stating that the members of the society had agreed upon several things. First—that both gooseberries and currants can be grown here with great success; second—that currant bushes, whether grown upon one or several stems, should be pruned up a few inches from the ground, judiciously top pruned and heavily mulched; third—that the Red Dutch currant and Crown Bob and Whitesmith gooseberries were among the best to grow, and lastly—that everybody should plant more or less of these fruits this spring and not put the good work off to a future time. The question of sending a representative to Denver to attend the June meeting of the state society was briefly discussed. The society selected, as the subject for discussion at next Saturday's meeting, the cultivation of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and other small fruits. The subject will doubtless draw together a large number of those interested in fruit growing.

The New York School Journal has the following pleasant notice of the marriage of Mrs. Nelly Lloyd Knox, who had a great many friend here: "By a very 'pretty card we learn that Mrs. Nelly Lloyd Knox and Mr. D. C. Heath, (Ginn & Heath), were married January 6. We 'beg to tender our hearty congratulations. 'We have ever felt that it was an unfortunate day for our school interest when 'Mrs. Knox removed from this state. Not 'only a genuine woman, a cultured lady, 'but an educator by instinct, she won her 'way to thousands of hearts at the institute. 'She is tenderly remembered to this day. 'We hoped the day would come when she 'would be appointed to a normal professor- 'ship on methods, at large. We need 'her. But this dream of ours is over. Val- 'uing her so highly we congratulate Mr. 'Heath the more warmly.'"

Teachers' Monthly Report.

Principal Parker of the public schools hands us the following report of all grades for the month ending March 4, 1881:

Whole number in attendance	573
Average number attending	541
Average daily attendance	486 1/2
Number holidays absent	1259
Number excused	700
Number cases untidiness	249
Number unexcused	108
Number pupils suspended	3
Number receiving corporal punishment	0

One drunk and disorderly was provided with apartments in the city jail yesterday.

RUBY CAMP.

Some Information About the Mines in Washington Gulch and Copper Creek District.

From a Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE.

RUBY CAMP, March 2, 1881.—I see several new mining companies have lately been formed in Colorado Springs. I am always pleased to see the Colorado Springs people take hold of mines, provided they are good, and promise large returns for the capital invested. So far as I am able to judge from my knowledge of the mines owned by these companies, and of the localities in which they are situated, I have no doubt all will be successful, if rightly and economically managed. Success in mining depends quite as much upon the management of a mine as upon the mine itself. In no other business is there so much waste of the capital employed by reason of incompetent managers and foremen as in mining. The mining business being comparative new, the officers of a mining company are unusually ignorant of the practical working of a mine, and therefore at the mercy of those they put in charge, and of the men employed. The men soon learn whether or no the foreman knows what a day's work is, or cares to have an honest return in labor, for wages paid; and many will shirk if they can do so. The labor of mining requires judgment and experience. A foreman himself ignorant of the work, seeing men work faithfully may and is likely to suppose he has good men, whereas they may not be doing one fourth as much as experienced miners would do. In these and in many other ways is capital wasted in mining. I know of no business in which it is so necessary to have a competent and interested man to see to every part in order for a company to receive the profits a mine is capable of producing. This is for the benefit of new companies.

Among the companies lately formed in Colorado Springs is the Little Willie, named from one of four lodes in which the company was formed. To all acquainted with the men comprising this company their names are sufficient warrant of honest intent; and having in their number men experienced in every detail of the business insures judicious management. Their mines, too, are in the heart of one of the richest, if not the richest mineral region in Colorado.

Their mining claims are at or near the head of Washington gulch (creek) a branch of Slate river, and a few miles due west of the town of Gothic, and Copper creek, which there enters East river. The mines of Copper creek are justly claimed to be among the richest and most valuable in the state.

The mines of Washington gulch and Slate river are among the first discovered in what is now familiarly known as the Gunnison country, as early as 1875-'6. They were seen then to be valuable, but at that time were too far away from the nearest reduction works, and beyond all roads leading thereto, to admit of shipping even high grade ore. Nothing more could be done beyond holding on by doing the annual work required by law, until such time as works would be erected in their vicinity, or better and cheaper means of transportation than on the backs of burros over difficult trails, were had. This has been done. Those who thus early secured claims on these streams have held on, doing the necessary annual work, looking forward in all confidence to a time when they should be rewarded for their expenditure of time and patience. This time is now at hand.

The latest strike or discovery never fails to draw the attention for a time. Thus for the two first seasons Gothic and Ruby were the centres of attraction. The older discoveries could not be brought into notice during these excitements, as all know who have been around at such times.

It was not until the latter part of last summer that the lodes and ores of Slate river attracted the attention of those looking for mines, or that work deserving the name of development was done in any of them.

The veins in this part of the Elk mountains are strong and well defined, and the little development yet made upon any of them shows more than the expected increase in quantity and in richness of ore as depths are gained. I have heard some say who have no interest there that it will rival Ruby in product of silver when once it is known and the mines opened.

With the railroad at Crested Butte, the coming summer, and smelters there, and even nearer, the Slate river region will soon boom. It is said a smelter is to be erected on Slate river a short distance above where Washington gulch or creek now empties into it this next summer. The smelter at Crested Butte will then be in operation, and from these points the mines of Washington gulch are easily reached. The great obstacle of the past toward the rapid development of each and all the mining districts of the Elk mountains has been the cost and difficulty of freight both in and out, which is now of the past. From this time on the whole region will fill up and prosper with a rapidity only second to that of Leadville. I am pleased to see so able and reliable a company take hold on Washington gulch. It promises to be a lively camp the coming summer, as attention has been drawn to the large and rich veins there found.

E. C.

There will be no state military encampment this year.

KILLED AT THE MANITOU QUARRIES.

Marshall Schoch, a Laborer, Buried Beneath a Mass of Rocks.

News reached the city yesterday morning that Marshall Schoch, a laborer employed at the Manitou stone quarries, had been instantly killed at about five o'clock Friday afternoon. The first intimation received of the accident was through Undertaker Millard, who was summoned to prepare the man for burial. From Mr. Winfield Boynton, a resident of Manitou, who was working near the unfortunate man when the accident occurred, we learn the following particulars of the sad affair: Schoch, Boynton and several others quarrying rock from a side hill which was considerably undermined, but no danger was apprehended of its caving or sliding. At the time the accident occurred Schoch was leaning over picking the earth with his back to the overhanging bank. Without a moment's warning the large mass of earth and rock, under which the men were working, crashed to the ground, burying beneath it Marshall Schoch, who, unluckily, was working further under it than the remainder of the men. All that could be seen of Schoch's body was his feet, which was seen protruding from beneath the mass of earth.

Not a moment was spared in removing the debris from the body, but it was at once discovered that life was extinct. Mr. Boynton said that he must have been killed instantly, for his skull was crushed in several places and his jawbone and ankle broken. It appears that he had not been killed by the rock falling on top of him, but, standing as he did in a stooping position, the mass of falling rock forced his head against some rock upon the ground under him. The man has been working for Mr. I. K. Williams, the foreman of the quarry, about six weeks, and but little is known concerning him or where he came from.

The undertaker found among his effects a certificate, which showed that he was a member of Mount Bethel Lodge, No. 738, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Mount Bethel, Pa. The secretary of the Odd Fellow Order in this city was notified of the fact, and he at once telegraphed to the Mount Bethel Lodge for instructions. Yesterday afternoon a reply to the dispatch was received, not from Mount Bethel but from Bangor, Pa., saying that Marshall Schoch was an Odd Fellow in good standing and instructing the fraternity in this city to make the necessary arrangements for his burial.

The telegram did not convey any information as to his identity, or whether he was a single or married man. Among his effects was found a group picture of himself, together with a lady and little child. The deceased will be buried from A. L. Millard's undertaking rooms this afternoon at 2 o'clock, under the auspices of the Colorado Springs Odd Fellows' Lodge.

Colorado Weather.

Good people all, both far and near,
Come listen to my lay;
If you believe all that you hear,
You won't doubt what I say.

In Colorado, where I've been,
I've often heard them tell,
Snow on the ground was never seen,
Save what from heaven fell.

So clear has been the atmosphere
I often could have seen
New York or Philadelphia,—
Had nothing been between.

Dame Nature is so wondrous kind,
Her gifts who does not prize
Must be beclouded in his mind,—
Or have dust in his eyes.

The climate many doth surpass,
So pure and dry the air,
No dew is found upon the grass,—
Because no grass is there.

The Zephyr there doth often blow
With sweet persuasive power;
It breathes across your fevered brow
At fifty miles an hour.

What pleasant days the people have
They "customary" call;
Such weather as might fright the brave,
Is termed "exceptional."

F. H. L.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Considerable snow fell on the Divide and north of it on Sunday.

The sprinkling cart made its welcome appearance on the street for the first time yesterday.

Now that the opera house is about completed Mr. Ben Crowell has under consideration another gigantic scheme, that of building a brick steamboat.

The trial of the three bunko men charged with robbing Seybold was again adjourned on Saturday owing to the absence of several of the witnesses.

We understand that the Colorado Coal and Iron company and the Denver and Rio Grande railroad company are about to establish a hospital at Pueblo which will be placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity. It will be established more especially for the employees of the two companies.

Inasmuch as the name of A. Suttonheimer & Co., recently given by some wag to A. Sutton & Co., has increased their business to a remarkable extent, it has been suggested that the other clothing men adopt the following firm names: D. W. Robinstein, F. E. Dowinskie, Chas. Sternburg and E. M. Peckstine.

SPRING CREEK DISTRICT.

The New Towns of Petersburg and Moscow.

From a Regular Correspondent of the Gazette.

RUBY CAMP, March 3.
On the discovery of a new mining district a town site is one of the first things looked after. There is money in town sites. Usually the first money realized in a new camp is from the sale of town lots, and this comes without hard labor or large outlay. There is, too, a fascinating dignity attendant in the promotion of a new town not found in other pursuits; a field for the exercise of the imagination in the showing forth the advantages of the beauties and advantages of the location, and in indulging fancies of the future of the town. This can, and is to be gone through with on each and every stranger met, and on each repetition an effort may be made to improve on the last. No calling can be more exhilarating.

Why it was that some weeks were suffered to elapse after the discovery of the carbonate camp east of us on Spring creek before the first step towards building a town was taken, I cannot say. It may have been that the discoverers were new in the country, tenderfoot, and looked first to see if they had the wherewith to support a town. Be this as it may, the golden opportunity was lost to them in their search for carbonate ores and the prize taken by the more experienced of another camp.

After the summer's work was done, and business become a little slack in this, the Ruby district, a number, a large number of our boys got together, and with a few from the carbonate camp, formed themselves into a town company, went over to Spring creek and founded the town of Petersburg. It was then too late to do much towards the building of it, but ample grounds were taken in and divided up into some thousands of lots, and a showing made on paper, rarely, if ever surpassed. At the same time, the carbonate deposits were discovered to be in extent and value second only, if second at all, to those of Leadville.

Ample provision being made within the corporate limits of the town for all who might come, and a fortune for each provided in the surrounding carbonates, inducements unknown to the slow going easterner could be given for investments in lots. All being thus prepared and provided for, agents chosen from the town company, provided with maps of the town, and enlarged views of its importance were started over the range with full powers to dispose of lots. These have met with unexpected success, a success worthy only to those who have thus striven thereto. I hear there are now \$10,000 in the treasury to be divided among those who had the foresight to conceive, and the energy to carry out the planning of a great town.

Whether it be that the success of the Petersburg has awakened in others of the citizens of Irwin a passion to grasp like opportunities, or that all has been made out of the Petersburg site that is to be hoped for, or that as is now said, a more favorable and advantageous site for the carbonate town has been found close by, I cannot tell, but the Petersburg site is to be abandoned and the new one chosen for the Leadville of the west slope of the range.

Possibly, in the haste made necessarily by the approach of winter, a mistake was made in the selection of the site of the emporium of the second great carbonate district. It this be so every effort is now being made to rectify it before the spring tide of immigration sets in, for only last week some thirty of the Irwinians set out on snow shoes to lay off and prepare the new burg for those who have been given the secret of the mineral wealth discovered on Spring creek, and are expected ere the snow leaves. It is fortunate the discovery of the mistake in the location of Petersburg was made before any building was done there, which would have been a loss to the first who would have contributed of their means to the building up of the camp.

The new town is to be called Moscow. I am sorry not to be able at present to give the comparative advantages of the new site over the old, but they must be obvious to all who are now enduring the hardships of a trip on snowshoes and a camp on the snow for no other object than the interest they are taking in the new town.

Spring creek is a tributary of Taylor river, but given in Hayden's map as Taylor river. The carbonate deposits are found to be of wide extent, but the ore of low grade in silver. Developments show improvements with the greater depths reached, but as yet the value of the camp has not been demonstrated.

The first killing was done Irwin last week. A drinking and gambling house keeper named Casey was shot over a game of cards by a patron of the house, known as Six Toed Jack. A natural death.

A. L. Lawton reports the following real estate sold through his office during the past two weeks:

One lot on North Cascade	\$1,000 00
One lot on North Weber	500 00
Two lots on South Wahsatch	335 00
One house and lot on S. Cascade	1,395 00
One house and lot on W. Cucharas	1,075 00
One house and lot on E. Cucharas	1,750 00
One house and lot on N. Nevada	1,700 00
One house and lot on Yke's Peak	1,900 00

He also reports a demand for good houses to rent more than the supply.

City Council.

The city council held their regular monthly meeting in the council room with Mayor Brown, pro tem., in the chair, and presiding: Aldermen Crowell, Rogers, Walker, Lennox, Humphrey and Johnson. The Opera House company presented a petition asking that the council grant them an annual water and business license. In accordance with their request the council placed the annual water license at \$25 and the business licence at \$50 per annum. A petition from L. K. Bass and others asking that the water mains be extended to the northern part of the city was referred to the committee on water works. The ditch question was the subject of an extended argument and finally resulted in the street commissioner being instructed to clean out all the irrigating ditches in the city preparatory to the letting on of the water. Mr. Frank Lombard was given the contract for cleaning the main ditch. He was instructed to proceed with the work at once and to push it along as rapidly as possible. The special committee, consisting of Aldermen Lennox, Walker and Rogers, who were appointed at the last meeting of the council to investigate into certain charges preferred against Officer Clement, submitted their report in which they censured the officer for certain misdeeds. The report was placed on file without any action.

The council considered the request presented by the El Paso county library at the last meeting, asking the council to take some action in reference to the establishment of a public library. An ordinance was adopted providing for the establishment of a free public library, open to the free use of all the inhabitants of this city, under proper rules and regulations hereafter to be established. That an appropriation of \$2,000 for the maintenance of said library be recommended in the next appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1881. This proposition will be submitted to the qualified voters of this city at the next municipal election.

The following judges of election were appointed:

First Ward—R. C. Lyon, C. J. Reynolds and H. A. Wilson, to meet at the Court House.

Second Ward—M. T. Hills, E. N. Bartlett and Clark Lawton, to meet at Whipple & Roby's shop.

Third Ward—A. J. Belcher, W. R. Wheeler and R. R. Crawford, to meet at the African M. E. Church.

Fourth Ward—F. L. Rouse, W. D. Brown and M. E. Irving, to meet at the engine house.

The council adjourned until next Monday night when they will hold a special meeting for the purpose of taking some action on the appropriation bill.

The Silver Wedge Mine.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal and Colorado Mining and Smelting company, held at the company's office March 1st, the following officers were elected: Franc O. Wood president, Hon. J. Fields vice-president, M. L. De Coursey secretary and treasurer. The above named officers will constitute the board of directors for the ensuing year. This company is carrying on its operation in the San Juan country where it has several promising claims. Their most important property is the Silver Wedge from which claim we were yesterday shown some splendid ore. The shaft of the Silver Wedge has now reached a depth of 62 1/2 feet and we are informed by one of the officers of the company that the ore taken from it is increasing in value daily. At a depth of 60 feet the ore assayed 27 ounces and at 62 1/2 feet it assayed 41 ounces. It is a rich galena ore showing black oxide of manganese, sulphurets and carbonates. It is predicted that in the next ten feet ore running from 100 to 200 ounces will be struck. The Grand View mine adjoining the Silver Wedge, owned by other parties, carries similar ore which at a depth of 70 feet assayed 143 ounces. The company have four other lodes besides the Silver Wedge, all of which are showing up well as far as developed. The stock of the company which is \$100,000 is owned entirely by Canada, Philadelphia and Colorado Springs parties.

Personal.

Mr. Harry True returned Sunday from southern New Mexico.

Mrs. M. F. Shields started yesterday for St. Louis, Mo., where she will spend several months visiting friends.

Mr. Ed. Newton, who is now in business at Pueblo, spent Sunday with his family in this city.

Hon. J. C. Helm and Mr. Charles Cavender came down from Leadville on the owl train Sunday morning.

Mr. Fred. H. Conant, the mining editor of the Leadville Herald, accompanied by his wife, is in the city.

Senator T. C. Parrish and Mr. H. D. Fisher were among the departures for Denver on the afternoon train yesterday.

Mayor Bacon and wife, Mr. J. M. Sigars and family, and Prof. J. H. Kerr and family sailed on the steamer "Western Texas" for Havana, Cuba, on the 3rd of March.

Mr. Edward Ferris, of the dry goods firm of Messrs. Ferris and Jones, left for the east via the Santa Fe route yesterday. He will spend about six weeks in Philadelphia and New York, the principal object of his journey being to purchase a large stock of spring goods.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mr. O. F. Barker who has been spending the past few months in California is in the city. Mr. Barker is on his way east to purchase goods with which he will open up business in Los Angeles, California. He seems to be very favorably impressed with California and its climate and has therefore concluded to locate there permanently.

The new mining districts of New Mexico are offering some excellent inducements to prospectors as well as to capitalists. In the Oscura and Ladrone mountains hundreds of prospectors are now at work, and were it not for the hostile Indians some mines of marvellous richness would soon be developed. Some Colorado Springs parties have recently been working at Hansonburg, a new camp thirty five miles east of Socorro, but they were driven out of the country by the Indians before they had accomplished much. A new company has recently been formed in this city under the name of the Socorro Mining and Prospecting company, of which J. F. Atherton is president and E. J. Eaton vice president, Dr. Rose secretary, and J. F. Carr, Treasurer. They will carry on their operations principally in New Mexico.

ROOM FOR DOUBT.

Humors That the C. B. & Q. Road is to Commence Operations Here.

Some little excitement was caused on the street yesterday by the circulation of a rumor to the effect that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad were to commence the construction of their road between this city and River Bend, on the K. P., at once. It will be remembered that during last summer the C. B. & Q. company had a corps of engineers running various preliminary lines between this city and River Bend, but at the time no particulars in reference to their operations could be secured. Several different lines were run, one of which branched off from the main line at the Pugsley ranch, fifteen miles east of this city. Considerable animosity was caused at the time as to what motive the engineers had in surveying the branch, but it has since been ascertained that the line was staked from the Pugsley ranch directly to Denver. We were unable to learn from whence the rumor came, and could not trace its origin to any very authentic source. We were informed by one gentleman that the contract for grading 45 miles of road, from Colorado Springs, in the direction of Big Bend, had been let to Chicago parties, the work to be completed by the first of August. The same gentleman said that he had good reason to believe the report for the C. B. & Q. company have for some time past been advertising in the Chicago papers for 1,000 laborers to work on the Colorado extensions of the road.

The Scab Among Sheep.

The Las Vegas Gazette, which always keeps its readers well informed in stock and wool growing notes, contributes the following: "A gentleman just in from his ranch yesterday gave some important facts concerning the ravages of this disease among the sheep of this country. This country, however, it must be borne in mind is no worse for the spread of this disease than any other, and perhaps not so bad, when the flocks are properly attended to. But the great trouble seems to be that the owners of sheep do not take the interest in the prevention of the scab that they should. True some of the larger ranchmen are doing what they can to keep their flocks clear of it, but as long as the great majority of their neighbors do nothing their labors will avail little. The gentleman above referred to gave it as his opinion that northern New Mexico alone annually lost \$80,000 from the loss of wool, which falls off and does no one any good. The loss of sheep, by death, from the effect of this disease, was given at the same figures, \$80,000.

This makes a grand total for the three countries, San Miguel, Mora and Colfax, of \$160,000. This is no small loss to this part of New Mexico. It can be prevented, but not by individual effort. There must be a combined effort on the part of all the owners of sheep. As long as one flock of sheep is allowed to run without attention, they will sow the seeds of the disease wherever they go.

The only way that this evil can be eradicated is by legislative action. Now is the time for wool growers to move in the matter. It is nearly a year yet before the legislature meets, which will give plenty of time for petitions to be circulated and signers obtained. The work should be thorough and complete. A law should be passed requiring sheep to be dipped twice a year, and imposing a heavy fine on the owners who neglect or disobey the law. When this is done then there will be less loss from the ravages of this disease.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending March 9th, 1881:

Barner, Mr. Jones, M. M.
Clibborn, Percy J. Sgan, Frank
Cooper, H. H. & Co. Stow, Mrs. Nancy, 3
Cozine, Miss Mollie Swetting, Lute
Hendee, H. R. Thusalem, H. H.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertisements" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. Patce, P. M.

Mastiff Mining Company.

The following is the report of the Mastiff Mining company prepared by Professor Jacobs. As many of our readers are interested in the mine and it is located in our county, we publish the report entire:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your instructions I have made close inspection of the Mastiff Mining company's property, located in El Paso county, Colorado, three miles west of Colorado Springs, and at the base of Pike's Peak.

It covers an area of two hundred and eighty acres of land, and is developed by two shafts, forty and seventy-five feet respectively, and by a tunnel seventy-five feet. I hereby submit the following:

The Mastiff Mining company's property consists, as above stated, of two hundred and eighty acres, and is located on a deposit, between a conglomerate red, and a fine grade of gray sandstone, which at present forms a wall upon either side of the deposit, leaving a space between the walls of nearly a thousand feet—the course of the strata of sandstone being nearly north and south. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of seventy-five feet, near the north end of the company's property. From the bottom of this shaft a drift has been run forty feet westerly, through a bluish colored talc, and is distributed finely through this material with arsenical pyrites, which are generally very bright, indicating the presence of precious metal.

Assays have been taken from this drift showing the material to contain from twelve to sixteen ounces per ton in silver, and from a trace to one dollar per ton in gold. A drift has been run thirty feet easterly from the bottom of the same shaft, in a black material which is principally fine sand and talc, showing occasionally some quite large cubes of sulphide of iron. So far, in this drift, it does not give the appearance of containing much of the precious metal, the object of the drift being to cut at considerable depth a stratum of oxide of iron—which shows upon the surface the entire length of the claim, giving evidence of there being a claim stratum of the deposit adjoining the oxide of iron, and also to prospect the portion of the ground lying next to the east wall of sandstone, as it now appears.

Near the south end of the claim a shaft has been sunk forty feet, in a darkish colored talc. The object of this shaft being to sink deep into the deposit. Some twenty feet north of the shaft a tunnel has been run into the hill, or deposit, seventy-five feet, which has penetrated the same class of talc without any change of character from that in which the shaft has penetrated near the mouth of the tunnel.

Samples of the material taken by Dr. J. A. Monahan from the tunnel, and assayed by P. S. Halleck, gave a return of 281 ozs. of silver to the ton. Specimen taken by Harvey Young gave an assay of 330 ozs. Samples were also taken by Mr. Young, and assayed by Mr. Halleck, giving returns of 78 2 ozs. in silver, while the same sample was assayed by Mr. E. F. Burdette, and gave a return of 82 4 ozs. From the same tunnel Prof. Strieby obtained \$12.30 in gold, and from shaft No. 2, near the tunnel, \$2 in gold.

The deposit upon your claim is principally of volcanic matter, which flowed by different periods, forming strata varying in thickness and in character, according to the amount of the flow; and the silver that is found was held in solution, having been dissolved by chemical matter, aided by alkaline solutions, which created great heat and was forced to the surface in a liquid form, was deposited in combination with talc and other material, and is probably chloride of silver. It was deposited in a horizontal position and a portion of the material thus deposited crystallized and formed strata, as they now appear.

Near the close of the volcanic action, and after the main deposits have been made, I find evidences of the upheaval of portions of the mountains adjoining these deposits, which seem to have broken and set up nearly vertical, the great strata of sandstone, talc, and other material, which at one time laid horizontal in their respective positions as they were deposited, showing clearly the lines of stratification of the different material as it was deposited.

On the west side of your claim I find a thick stratum of a thousand feet or more, of a conglomerate red sandstone, which was evidently the first flow of the outbreak of a great mud volcano.

Portions of the material as it now stands in its crystallized position seem not to have been entirely dissolved by the volcanic element, for we find the pebble mixed through the deposit of red sandstone.

This portion of the deposit was colored by the oxide of iron, which had been decomposed and was deposited in combination with the grand mass.

All volcanoes flow by periods, and some times long, long ages elapse between these periods; and it is not strange to find that different material has flown from the same fissure, or crater. Thus we find it here, and some very strange deposits, too.

A short distance from the conglomerate sandstone which overlaid it as it was deposited, I find a stratum of gypsum, varying in thickness from 10 to eight feet, and embraced in the limits of your claim, which is valuable for fertilizing, and could be made very profitable if worked and manufactured upon a large scale.

Still above this, as it was deposited, I find a stratum of talc, which seems to be several hundred feet in thickness, or in width as it now stands. It is in this portion of the deposit in which the silver and gold seem to have been deposited; and the quantity of the material so far as explored would be inexhaustible, and immensely valuable if it could be mined with profit the entire width of the stratum of talc. The gold would be found as tellurium; having been dissolved, was held in solution in common with the silver.

From the samples taken and the assays obtained by the above named persons, it would show conclusively that there are portions of this deposit which are very rich in the precious metals.

From the manner in which the samples for assays were taken in the tunnel, I would judge the pay stratum to be from forty to fifty feet in width, so far as present development shows. Should a stratum be found, say from thirty to forty feet in width, and containing only twenty ounces in silver to the ton, it can be mined and worked with a handsome profit—though this would be far below the assays given.

Your claim is well situated for economic mining and milling. By starting in at the north end of your claim, a short distance above the bed of the creek, and running level into the depo it, you would have over a hundred feet in height of a breast to work from. By this mode of working you could mine the mineral very cheaply. From the nature of the deposit I would look for the same results on the north end of your claim as you have found in your tunnel near the south end.

The main point in your development is to define the width of your pay stratum and determine how much per ton it will average, and then to decide on some cheap method of treating the same that will save the largest per cent. of the precious metal.

I would recommend that you investigate the flotation process, which is now in operation at Canon City. This would be the cheapest method of working your ores, provided this process will do what is claimed. The material being principally talc, when dried will pulverize easily and with but little wear to the machinery. Should you find this process to work your material cheaply and closely, you can commence with a small mill, and increase your capacity as you open up your ground and from the profits obtained.

CONCLUSION.

The Mastiff Mining company's property is well situated for mining economically, and working the year around. A branch of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad is now running trains within less than two hundred feet of a good millsite upon your claim; and the material could be mined, shoveled into a handcar, and dumped directly into the mill, not two hundred feet distant from the mine—which would save the expense of hauling and handling, which is frequently an item of great expense in mining and milling.

Judging from the numerous assays which have been taken and the amount obtained, I am of the opinion that quite large strata in this deposit will be found to pay a handsome profit by working the same; and I do not hesitate to recommend a thorough investigation in developing your property.

From the evidence already obtained I believe your company has a prosperous future.

I am, sir, very truly yours,
H. S. JACOBS, M. E.
Colorado Springs, Col., March 3, 1881.

From Thursday's Daily.

Ruxton creek water, how does it taste?

Messrs. Sanders and Aux will open their livery barn at Manitou much earlier this season than usual.

Sergeant O. Keeffe came down from the Peak yesterday. He reports the warm sun of the past few days has melted the snow rapidly and the trail is comparatively clear.

The amount of freight received at Alamosa within the last nine months was 70,000,000 pounds, amounting to \$700,000. The freight house is now as full of freight as it can hold.

Prof. Strieby, yesterday bought of Capt. De Coursey lot 4, block 1, on North Cascade avenue for \$1,200. Capt. De Coursey has also sold lot 1, block 1, for \$1,000. These two lots are each 100 feet front by 190 feet deep, and are on North Cascade avenue about opposite the college.

On the 5th Deputy U. S. Marshal William B. Harlan left Gunnison with "Six-toed Jack," the Ruby camp murderer, in custody, intending to take him to Pueblo and deliver the murderer to Marshal Wilcox, but when a few miles out Marshal Harlan was fatally shot by dropping his revolver.

Mr. Peter Mariani contemplates making some improvements on his building, and work will probably be commenced the early part of next week. He expects to enlarge his store room, raise the ceiling and place in a new front. He has just received a large lot of fresh candies, and it is his intention to carry a larger and better variety of goods than ever before.

Mr. J. G. Warner, the lumberman, says that he is doing a rushing business, and judging from the amount of lumber daily delivered from his yard, there must be considerable of building going on. Mr. Warner aims to keep all varieties of lumber and builders' material, such as mouldings, sash, door, blinds, finishing lumber, etc. His prices compare favorably with those at Denver.

The opera house company will erect a two-story brick store on their lot adjoining the opera house to the north. The plans are all prepared and work will be commenced at once. The building will be 165 feet in length by 25 feet in width, and, when completed, be occupied by Mr. Ainsworth Brown. They do not intend to have it two stories, only the front fifty feet; the remainder will be but one story, and will be used for paint shops, etc. The front will be similar in design to the opera house front, constructed of pressed brick and dressed stone.

The Gunnison News says within the last week there has been a new mining district formed on the waters of White Earth creek, joining the Indian reservation line. From what we have been able to learn there have been some fifteen or twenty mining claims located by miners already on the ground. The locality is in Sagaheo county, and distant from Gunnison City about thirty miles, a very little west of south; and from our knowledge of those constituting the company we shall watch with interest the development of Gunnison Mining and Smelting Company's property, situated in McDonough mining district.

Ruxton Creek Water.

The Ruxton creek water was turned in the pipes yesterday for the first time in three months. During the cold weather in the latter part of last November the pipes were frozen up and the entire water supply of the city was cut off. It was thought at the time that the defect was only temporary, but subsequent investigations showed that many of the pipes had burst. Preparations were at once made to repair the defective places, but before any great amount of money had been expended it was ascertained that many of the pipes were injured beyond repair. It was considered useless to involve the city in a large expense to repair the pipes and perhaps have the same difficulty occur again, as it was the general opinion that the pipes were not laid to a sufficient depth to keep from freezing. The council took the matter in hand and inasmuch as the pipes had to be uncovered and taken up for repair they deemed it expedient to have them sunk beyond the reach of frost and thus save further trouble. Bonds to the amount of \$25,000 were issued to cover the expense of doing the work and the contract was let to Messrs. Alexander & Russell. At the time the work was commenced there was frost in the ground and the pipes were only removed with considerable difficulty. With the exception of several delays, caused by the non-arrival of the pipe, work has been continued until the present time. The pipes between Manitou and the reservoir have been sunk to the required depth of four and one half feet. Considerable of the old pipe has been replaced with larger pipe, whereby our capacity has been materially increased. The pressure is much greater than heretofore which is something much needed at time of fire. Ruxton creek water was first let into the new pipe on Tuesday evening, but the bursting of a weak pipe near Manitou compelled them to turn it off again. Repairs were at once made and shortly before noon yesterday the water was again turned into the city pipes and allowed to flow under a pretty strong head with a view to driving out the mud which had gathered in the pipes from the Monument water.

After running some time another break occurred in the pipe near Becker's place, on the Manitou road, which necessitated another shut off. The temporary water supply, which has been derived from the Monument, has been but little used for household purposes, it being too filthy for either cooking or washing. It was supposed at the time the engine was procured to force the Monument water into the pipes that it would be fit for general household use, but the city demanded that they should have some source for water in case of fire, and the Monument water was the most available. With the advent of the Ruxton creek water the avocation of the water vender is now gone. Ever since the first break in the mains numerous unemployed persons who could muster up a team and wagon have found a remunerative occupation in peddling spring water through the city. At first the price demanded for water was exorbitant but in a short time there was so much competition in the business that the price decreased. Many families used the spring water exclusively, and never turned the Monument water into their pipes. Many may think that they will now be supplied with the Ruxton creek water continually, but Messrs. Russell & Alexander have not yet completed their contract, and the pipes between Manitou and Ruxton creek are yet to be sunk to the required depth of four and one half feet. This part of the work will necessarily be slow, as considerable blasting will have to be done. The contractors have so arranged the remainder of the work as to not materially interfere with the water supply. They will first fill the reservoir with water and then excavate only what pipe they can sink and replace, while the reservoir is being emptied. When the reservoir is empty they will again connect the pipe and refill it, thus giving the city a continuous supply.

OUT WEST.

Pueblo artesian well water costs four dollars a barrel at the well.

The coal product for this state for the year 1880 is estimated at \$87,314 tons.

Wife beating is becoming common in Leadville. The whipping post should be instituted for such fellows.

Isaac Bass says cattle have done very well on Beaver, but a great many have left that range and gone to the Canadian.

The Durango Record boasts of being the only daily paper west of Silver Cliff and south of Gunnison City in the state.

It is reported that one of the finest appearing mica mines in the United States exists about fifteen miles south of Hahn's peak, Routt county.

Edward West, of Trinidad, went into the sheep business five years ago on a capital of five hundred dollars. This season he sold his wool clip for twelve thousand dollars.

The Prospector is responsible for the story that a printer who hired out to a San Luis ranchman when told to set some fence posts, inquired whether they should be set leaded or solid.

The vacant houses at old Las Animas are filled up with dead cattle. The old Gilman house has nine in it and the toll house at the bridge there. There is likely to be a smell there this spring.

Stock and Stock Men.

The Las Animas Leader contains the following interesting stock notes:

The Smoky River cattle men—Lakin and Wallace, will meet March 16th, at Garden City, to make arrangements for spring work. This notice is given at request of stock men. All interested are requested to attend.

"Jimmy Graham, whose ranch is seven miles west of Granada, says: The losses on this side of the river are not much, but on the other side there is any amount. A man could stand over there in one place and count a hundred dead ones. There will be more bulls lost this year than for a great while. These bulls were raised on feed, like a rich man's son. They can't get enough here, and a good many are dead. I have had no trouble with my own stock since the flood, when I had to get them out of the bottom. My stock is mostly under herd.

Isaac Bass reached here from Beaver this morning and says: Stock is doing badly down there. Stock from here is horrid poor. In a ride of twenty-four miles on our range I saw only eleven head dead. My stock is doing well, and all stock will get along if let alone. We have had a hard winter—hardest I have seen since 1851, when I came out to Santa Fe. Grass is starting up fine. All we are afraid of is men from here going down and driving and "ginning" them. The stock will make it if let alone. We will have new grass if the present weather holds on within ten days.

"Sam T. Smith says: I hear the northern men say their losses are not as great as represented at first. If they haven't lost ten per cent. we south of the Purgatoire haven't lost one per cent. The men on our range have been riding since the first of January and haven't seen over twenty carcasses, aside from states bulls, in that whole Carrizo and Cimarron country. The only way we can judge of losses is by the dead cattle we see. We haven't seen as many dead ones this year as commonly. In bulls the loss is going to be heavy—no getting around that. The reason of it is, more fine bulls than usual were shipped out, and the winter came so early that no provision could be made for them.

J. W. McClain, in to day from Bear creek says: Stock is rather thin, but not many cattle on the range. None are dying, and I saw none dead to speak of. We have been riding up and down Bear creek a distance of thirty miles in the vicinity of Stone ranch. The snow was not as heavy there as on the river, nor the streams as high. The ground is dry and nice there now, and on southern exposures grass must soon start. I know the losses of northern cattle have been over-stated. Mr. Bauffman told me there were no divide cattle dead when you get away from the river, and those dead represent all the cattle from the Arkansas to the Platte, consequently the per cent must be small.

"In reply to the editor's interrogatory, what is the condition of stock your way? addressed to H. S. Hilly Wednesday, the response was: Cattle are doing pretty well, considering what they have passed through. The bulk of the Bent county stock is south and east. A great many cattle between the state line and Garden City, south of the river. Most that were near us have crossed the river. The losses of Bent county range cattle I don't believe will reach six per cent. I lately rode from Sherlock to Sandy and don't believe I saw over fifty head of river cattle outside of those killed by the railroad. The losses on through cattle and those driven in from the west will be pretty heavy. I wouldn't like to estimate the losses of through cattle. If they were mine I would consider the loss big."

An Irishman's Experience—A Bona Fide New Mexican Zephyr.

James P. Follard sends to the Ottawa Herald the following version of a New Mexican wind storm: "Perhaps you wish to know what a New Mexican storm is like. I was in one a few days ago and I'll just tell you all about it. The heavens were calm and serene. The sun flung its umbrella ribs of heat around gorgeously. Suddenly a little cloud shot across the sky. I thought it looked pretty. Then I heard something begin to howl on the hill tops overhead. I looked to the condition of my breach-loader, and I wondered what in thearnation was up. I was afraid to move. Dreckly a fistful of small stones were thrown at me. The effect was unpleasant, and I grasped my rifle to shoot the fellow that did it. But I hadn't much time to think, for a shower of pine trees began to fill up the canon before me, and I gave way to the idea that Simonson was once again on the warpath, after a snooze of a thousand years. Whilst I was getting such stuff as that through my head, an avalanche of pine trees, ten ton rocks, etc., thundered into the canon, and hastily concluding that a volcanic eruption was in full blast overhead I beat a retreat without waiting for parley or explanation. When I got out a piece I saw that a Mexican zephyr was out for practice on the hills. In making my way to the Rancho house I observed a barrel of flour scurrying across the prairie at the rate of a mile in ten seconds. I gave the alarm immediately and two men pulled out in pursuit on horseback. When last heard from they'd crossed the Texas frontier on the trail of the barrel and thought they'd bring up with it, before it got into the Mississippi."

Pike's Peak Meteorological Record.

For the month of February, 1881.
Mean barometer, 29.718 inches.
Highest barometer, 30.088 inches on Feb. 20th, 1881.
Lowest barometer 29.359 inches, on Feb. 20th, 1881.
Monthly range of barometer, 0.729 inches.
Highest temperature 26° on Feb. 3rd.
Lowest temperature -25° on Feb. 12th.
Monthly range of temperature, 51°.
Greatest daily range of temperature, 8° on Feb. 12th.
Least daily range of temperature, 8° on Feb. 23rd and 24th.
Total rainfall or melted snow, 1.47 inches.
Depth of unmelted snow lying on the ground at end of month, 2 inches.
Prevailing wind, West.
Total movement of wind 18,109 miles.
Maximum velocity of wind and direction 80 miles at 1 a. m., Feb. 21st, wind W.
No. of foggy days, 1.
No. of clear days on which rain or snow fell, 0.
No. of clear days on which no rain or snow fell, 9.
No. of fair days on which rain or snow fell, 3.
No. of fair days on which no rain or snow fell, 8.
No. of cloudy days on which rain or snow fell, 6.
No. cloudy days on which no rain or snow fell, 1.
Total No. of days on which rain or snow fell, 10.
Total No. of days on which no rain or snow fell, 18.
Dates of auroras, None.
Dates of solar halos, None.
Dates of lunar halos, Double halos and parhelia around the moon on the night of Feb. 14.
Dates of frost Feb. 1st, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15, 17th, 20th, 26th and 27th.
NOTE.—Several sun dogs of unusual brilliancy were observed during the month. On February 13th, at 5 p. m., a brilliant solar rainbow was observed about 30° degrees from the horizon.
Summit of Pike's Peak, Colo., Feb., 1881.
J. T. O'KEEFE,
Serg. Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

Peter Cooper's Monument.

From the New York Herald.
Dr. Talmage, in his lecture Sunday evening in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, said he found in the eulogies that had been printed since the death of Fernando Wood something beautiful in the fact that detractors stop after death, and he bade his hearers remember that the differences between themselves and the public men with whom they differ in politics may be but one of opinion. Touching briefly upon the death of Senator Carpenter, Dr. Talmage naturally turned his eyes to the monuments to the memory of the dead, and then addressed himself to the obelisk, the greatest of these in America. It will stand an adornment of Central Park, he said, a suggestion to the scholarship and the spirit of the brotherhood of nations. But where are the quarrymen who cut it out of the ledges of Syenite, where the scholars who dictated its hieroglyphics? Where the orators who spoke when it was first raised to point to the sky? Once it was insensate stone, and they were the speakers; now they are inanimate, and it is the speaker. Solemn old obelisk, type of the evanescence of human authority, even thou shalt crumble away. Time has a chisel that will obliterate every hieroglyphic. Time, which has crumbled a Colosseum, will say to it, "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return." But there are monuments, Dr. Talmage continued, that shall never perish; and then he threw a garland across the East river, to fall on the bleached head of Peter Cooper, asking, What are the obelisks of the Pharaohs when compared to the magnificent monument to literature at Eighth street, in New York? What is the obelisk when compared to the institution that has been erected by the venerable Peter Cooper? What has done has inspired the whole land, and thus far advanced civilization. He will need no monument in Greenwood cemetery, no monument in a public square in New York. The other day we celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of his birth. All benedictions on his name. May the good Lord permit us to celebrate his centennial. Heaven can do a long time without him, for heaven is peopled with the good; but New York has only one Peter Cooper. I don't know what his religion is, but a religion that paves the way to usefulness for the young, that educates the poor, and that elevates the morals of the city, is a good enough religion for this world, and I think it has a brilliant chance for the future. The Cooper Union is worth fifty obelisks. It will outlast more perishable stone. Every good deed done will be everlastingly remembered by the Lord, remembered long after all obelisks shall have been lost in the wreck of a foundering world.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Disorders and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 1/2 bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

Tonic.—"Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions."
—WENSTED.

Castoria—35doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

wm1881*

NOTICE.
I will pay \$5 reward for the conviction of any person found stealing the DAILY GAZETTE from subscribers' doors.
HARRY ILES.

From Friday's Daily.

The Silver Cliff Miner seems to be the only paper in the state that supports G. O. Pearce.

The annual spring election is near at hand, and local politics are being agitated in the street corners.

Governor Pitkin is in the city, as the guest of Colonel Charles B. Lamborn, and expects to remain several days.

Miss Bessie Clark who was here with the Theodore troupe some weeks ago is now with the Buckingham Company.

It was pleasant yesterday until noon when a cold wind set in from the north, accompanied by slight flurries of snow.

The regular monthly meeting of Matt France hose company No. 1 will be held in Chief Pixley's office this evening, at 7.30.

The criminal court at Leadville is still presided over by two judges. The dispute will probably have to be settled in the supreme court.

The Buckingham company came down from Denver on the morning express yesterday, and they are quartered at the Colorado Springs hotel.

Sergeant O'Keeffe has had orders from the chief signal officer at Washington to discontinue sending the daily weather reports from this station for the time being.

Capt. DeCoursey yesterday sold to Mr. John Lennox the lot of 50 feet front by 190 feet deep on North Tejon street, next south of Mrs. Weigert's for \$1,200. Mr. Lennox will erect a handsome residence on this lot.

By the transfers of real estate for the past two weeks, which we publish to-day, it is seen that our market continues to boom. The transactions too are not of a speculative character but are for occupancy and improvement.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the first annual ball of the James B. Orman hose company, of Pueblo. We learn that the members of the company are putting forth their utmost efforts to have one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season.

The water was turned on again yesterday morning and continued to run through the pipes during the entire day. All of the fire hydrants were opened and the water allowed to flow through them in order to clean out the grit and mud. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the water was comparatively clear.

Messrs. A. Sutton & Co. will occupy the north store in the opera house block as soon as it is completed. They are now having the counters and shelving manufactured for the new store room. Mr. Sutton informs us that when completed and placed in position it will be the neatest and richest store furniture in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Warren Whitney, who has recently severed his connection with Mr. J. H. Gardner, has leased the premises now occupied by Mr. Gardner and intends carrying on the business of carriage painting in all its branches. Mr. Whitney is well known in this community as a fine workman and first-rate fellow. He will be ready for business next Monday.

Mr. W. A. Camplin, who for several months past has managed the Leadville roller skating rink, is in the city trying to make preparations for the opening of one here. Mr. Camplin wants to secure Court House Hall for the purpose, but he is as yet uncertain whether he can get it. Should he be unable to get a hall Mr. Camplin will build a suitable place for a rink. The rinks at both Leadville and Pueblo are very popular places of amusement.

Mr. D. W. Robbins, the clothing man, has bought out Mr. E. M. Peck, the merchant tailor, and will in a few days open a merchant tailoring shop in connection with his present business. It is his intention to keep a full line of suitings and also to employ a competent cutter to take charge of that department. Mr. Robbins is one of our most enterprising merchants and before long we may expect to see him manufacture all of his ready made clothing.

Real Estate.

The transfers recorded since our last report (for two weeks) are the heaviest in the history of the county for the same period. The activity shows in both city and country; sales are both numerous and large, and prices advancing. We are undoubtedly on the eve of a real estate "boom." Nearly all purchases heretofore made, however, are for purposes of improvement and occupancy, and very little purely speculative business has as yet been done.

Following is a summary of the transfers for the two weeks:

Sales of city lots	\$50,953.50
" " Colorado City lots	500.00
" " Monument lots	550.00
" " Country property	13,610.00
Total	\$55,613.50

In addition to above, U. S. Patents for 1,155 acres of land were filed for record.

Little Pittsburg's second "boom" was short-lived.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent.

Theodore Brown to Frank J. Whitney part of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 19, township 14, range 66; and part of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 19, township 14, range 66, in Colorado Springs, \$3,000.

Edwin Florence to Louisa M. Florence lot 17, block 121. 275

Mary M. Hughes to Margaretta J. Sinton part of block 233, addition No. 1. 350

Loren C. Dana to Alida F. Brislin lot 10, block 123. 500

J. D. McClasky and wife to C. H. Mills part of block 247, addition No. 1. 750

Lilla B. Ensign to E. M. Wiley lot 5, block 1, addition No. 1. 1,200

John D. Rogers to Mary L. Wanless part of block 226, addition No. 1. 3,250

Johanna C. Sheerer to Mary S. M. Robinson lot 21, block 81. 4,000

John W. D. Stovell to M. S. Richardson part of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, section 7, township 14, range 66, in Colorado Springs. 225

Mary A. Van Voorhis to Alex. H. Boyd part of block 247, addition No. 1. 200

Marie L. Randall to Channing Sweet lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, block 61. 3,500

C. R. McBride to A. L. Lawton, lots 7 and 8, blk 273, add No. 1. 200

Clark Lawton, Sr., to A. L. Lawton, pt blk 243, add No. 1. 1,988

E. P. Wright to Mrs. Agnes Metcalf, lot 5, blk 22, add No. 1. 6,000

F. W. Hull to Roby & Coulter, lots 4 and 5, blk 82. 4,500

Lucy M. Brown to George P. Mellen, pt blk 247, add No. 1. 1,750

Elizabeth C. McAllister to Q. A. Gilmore, lot 2, blk 23, add No. 1. 2,000

A. L. Lawton to George P. Miller, lots 7 and 8, blk 273, add No. 1. 1,075

John R. Wheeler to Wm. Strieby, lot 4, blk 1, add No. 1. 1,200

Colorado Springs Co. to Hannah E. Coulson, w to ft, lot 10, blk 275, add No. 1. 125

Colorado Springs Co. to Stevens and Rouse, lots 25 and 26, blk 101. 1,400

John B. and Kate Klattenhoff to George P. Miller, lots 13 and 14, blk 101. 1,365

Thomas Tully to A. L. Lawton, so hf lot 4, blk 203, add No. 1. 250

J. C. and Nancy Hull to Frank W. Hull, lots 4 and 5, blk 82. 7,500

Colorado City Town Co. to Allie A. Brown, lots 9, 10, 21, 22, 23 and 24, blk 143; also lot 7, blk 160; also lots 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, blk 107; also lots 24, 25 and 26, blk 184; also lot 14, blk 224; also lots 23 and 24, blk 162; also lots 20 and 21, blk 158, in Colorado City. 500

Julius A. Cameron to Jack N. Brown, n w q of sec 9, sec 19, tp 16, r 65 40 acres. 200

Sadie Walker to Frank Probasco, se q of sec 35, tp 11, r 67, 40 acres. 500

Frank Probasco to John McDonald, W. E. McLain and A. G. Bowman, se q of sec 35, tp 11, r 67, 40 acres. 500

David Stephenson to Susan Stephenson, sh of sw q and nw q of sw q and sw q of sec 9, sec 12, tp 15, r 67, 160 acres. 4,000

Sebastian Greenaway to J. L. Besore and P. O'Brien, se q of nw q sec 6, tp 12, r 65 and ne q of sw q sec 14, tp 14, r 63, 80 acres. 1,500

Patrick O'Brien to Sebastian Greenway, se q of sec 10, tp 12, r 64, 160 acres. 1,000

David H. King to Nelson W. Wait, ne q of ne q sec 9, tp 14, r 62 and se q sec 7, tp 14, r 62, 200 acres. 1,500

Jas S. Taylor to Susan Taylor, undiv hf of e hf of nw q and w hf of ne q sec 7, tp 12, r 65, 80 acres. 1,000

Richard H. Stiles and Martha L. Reed sw q of nw q and nw q of sw q sec 22, tp 11, r 62, 80 acres. 400

Oscar B. Dunlap to Mrs. Carrie F. Davis, lot 13, blk 6, town of Monument. 225

John W. Guire and Geo. B. Armstrong to Wm. B. Walker, lot 2, blk 5, town of Monument. 325

Geo. L. Hanscom to Martha L. Reed, w hf of ne q and n hf of se q sec 23, tp 11, r 62, 160 acres. 750

James C. Hesser to Clara C. Plumb, w hf of n w q and w q of sw q sec 20 and n e q of se q sec 19, tp 11, r 64, 160 acres. 250

Isaac Vanderbergh to Rinske Vanderbergh, e hf of sw q and w hf of e q sec 33, tp 11, range 64; 160 acres. 250

Mary F. House to O. T. Barker, n hf of n e q sec 32, tp 14, range 66; 80 acres. 1,760

A. T. Smith to Mary Emeline Ozmun, lot 24, Edgerton's sub division, blk 244 add No. 1. 1,250

May and Sarah Derr to B. C. Hawley, lots 23 and 24, blk 121. 1,000

J. Z. Gregg to E. P. Tenney, lot 2, blk 205, add No. 1. 1,100

Last Night's Entertainment.

Miss Fannie Louise Buckingham and her company made their first appearance before a Colorado Springs audience in Court House Hall last night. It was generally supposed that Mazeppa was the play to be produced but instead the thrilling drama entitled "Rookwood, or Turpin's ride to York" was rendered. The performance commenced with a comedieta entitled "The Soldier's Bride." In the play of Rookwood, Miss Buckingham represented Dick Turpin, England's famous highwayman, in a very acceptable manner. The other characters, especially those of Squire Whinsey, Adolphus Fitzfoote and Jockey Goosegreen, were well taken. During the second act of the play Miss Buckingham appeared on the stage mounted on her grey charger, James Melville, and although the stage did not afford much room for the display of equestrianism, she performed the part exceedingly well. The toll gate leap in Turpin's ride to York had to be omitted on account of the insufficient strength of the stage floor. To-night the company will appear

in Mazeppa, in which Miss Buckingham will assume the title role and again introduce to the audience her well trained steed.

THINGS ARE NOT WHAT THEY SEEM.

Rather a Severe Joke Perpetrated on One of the Boys Last Night.

A gentleman, whose name we will forbear mentioning, expressed a desire some time ago of extending his acquaintance with the young ladies of Colorado Springs. He was a comparative stranger in the city and he repeatedly requested one of his gentleman friends, who had an extended acquaintance in the city, to take him around and introduce him to his lady friends. His friend, a few days ago, informed him that he had some lady friends in Denver who were expected in the city on a visit, and when they arrived he would be only too glad to introduce him. On Wednesday a telegram, supposed to have come from the ladies referred to, was received, and was as follows:

DENVER, Col., March 9, 1881.

MR. — Cannot come to-night; will come tomorrow night sure. Meet me at train. Dolly comes too. FANNY.

The first named gentleman, who for convenience sake we will call Mr. Fish, was shown the dispatch, his friend telling him at the time that it would be impossible owing to a previous engagement to meet the young ladies at the train. Mr. Fish volunteered to relieve his friend of the arduous duty and promised to meet the ladies upon their arrival of the 10:40 train last night. True to his word, Mr. Fish proceeded to the depot upon the arrival of the express last night accompanied by another gentleman friend. As the train pulled up to the depot platform the two young ladies emerged from the doorway of the reclining chair car and looked about anxiously as if in search of friends. Mr. Fish and his friend stepped forward, made themselves known and conveyed them to a carriage which stood in waiting, from whence they were driven to the hotel. The ladies were left in the hotel parlor for a few moments and when the gentlemen returned they had disappeared. Thinking that they had retired to their rooms to remove their wraps the gentlemen stepped to the street for a few moments when they were confronted by Officer Tell who said that he had received instructions from Denver to arrest and hold two young ladies who would probably leave the train at Colorado Springs. The officer gave the gentlemen to understand that the ladies had been seen leaving the depot in their company and said he would like some information regarding their whereabouts. Mr. Fish and his friend pleaded ignorance and tried to convince the officer that he was mistaken in his men. They finally separated, the officer going one way and the gentlemen another.

Shortly afterward spying the two young ladies crossing the street near the First National bank, he placed them under arrest and conveyed them to Justice Stewart's office. Mr. Fish, who had in the mean time been notified of their arrest, rushed frantically to the court room and tried to prevail on the officers to release the young ladies from custody but the hard-hearted officer refused, saying that he had been instructed to hold them subject to the demand of the Denver officers. The scene in the court room at the time was heart rending indeed and the ladies who, up to this time had retained control of their feelings, burst into tears. Mr. Fish tried his best to pacify them but without avail. At this unfortunate moment quite a number of the men on the street who had heard of the affair came straggling into the court room. This only had a tendency to make matters worse, and Mr. Fish besought the officer to have them all removed, claiming their presence only worried the ladies. When the court room had become comfortably filled, many of them strange to say being the friends and acquaintances of Mr. Fish, it was suggested that the ladies be requested to unveil. Mr. Fish was more anxious to see the ladies' faces than any of the rest and he made a bold, bad rush to the front in his anxiety to get the first look. No sooner had the veils been removed than the whole crowd burst into laughter, for instead of the faces of two ladies the grinning countenances of two of the boys were revealed. Mr. Fish expressed on his countenance a desire to drop through the floor and he acknowledged that it was a fair, square sell. Mr. Fish when asked what would afford him the most relief answered, as the boy did, when caught in mischief, "I want to—die by Love."

The Chieftain has positive information that the man said to reside in Pueblo, who is accused of participation in the robbery of the man Seybold on the Denver train a week ago last Sunday, is not in the city, nor has he been for several days past. Marshal Fish was telegraphed the early part of last week to arrest and search the man for two \$500 bills. The request was complied with, but no money was found. No order was ever sent to arrest and hold the man until too late. As to the fact that he was implicated in the robbery, however, there is no doubt. The man's whereabouts is known to the officers of Pueblo, and the Denver officials have been telegraphed the information, so that if they want the man all they have to do is to go after him. The party wanted is a former resident of Denver.

BOUND OVER.

The Seybold Robbers get Their Just Desert.

From yesterday's Denver Tribune we clip the following, in reference to the trial of the three bunco men who robbed Seybold about two weeks ago: "The particulars of one of the boldest outrages ever perpetrated in Colorado were published in the Tribune about two weeks ago. A young man named Charles V. Seybold was returning from Wheeling, West Virginia, to his home in Leadville. He left Denver on a night train over the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. Four sharpers conspired together and robbed him of one thousand dollars, all the money he had in his possession. Securing an officer at Colorado Springs he returned to Denver on the next train. Three of the robbers having left the train at Larkspur, soon after getting the young man's money, also returned from that point on the incoming train. Information of the transaction having been received at police headquarters in this city, Officers Lawrence and McClelland were at the depot on the arrival of the train and arrested the men designated as the robbers and placed them in jail. The same afternoon they were released on bail. The prisoners were Newton Adams, Cliff Sparks and C. Varney, all of whom were recognized by Seybold as the parties who took his money.

The cases were presented before Justice Whittemore yesterday afternoon for examination, and the court-room was crowded to overflowing. General Sam Browne appearing for the defense and Hon. E. O. Wolcott for the prosecution. The witnesses for the plaintiff were Sheriff Spangler, John Tammany, L. Woodman and Joe Arnold; for the defense, Wilkins, Lawrence, McClelland and Pine, Lawrence and McClelland being the policemen who made the arrest.

There was nothing material in the defense to refute the charges made by Seybold, nor could they to the satisfaction of the court disprove the identity established by the plaintiff. Mr. Wolcott, in presenting the points of evidence, made an eloquent appeal for justice and protection against the high handed outrages that are being perpetrated under the very eye of the law by the thieves, thugs and bunco steers of Colorado, and his sentiments were the occasion of loud and frequent applause from the spectators. General Browne made argument for the defense in which he summed up the evidence adduced in a light as much in favor of his clients as possible.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wolcott's closing argument, Justice Whittemore held the parties to answer before the grand jury in the sum of \$2,000 each, and after some delay, the bail was given in each case.

The Wealth of New Mexico.

The New York Mining News says: "Reports which almost stagger the senses, descriptive of rich discoveries of silver-bearing lodes in the vicinity of the Black Range below Socorro, New Mexico, continue to reach us. The most recent discoveries of this character are said to have been made some ten miles from Alemana station, which is eighty miles below Socorro, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. A party of seven prospectors made their way over the Cibola range to its eastern slope, into a steep gorge known as Cibola canon, and in one afternoon discovered leads ranging from twelve to thirty feet in width, and from one-half mile to one and a half miles long, with immense bodies of mineral denuded in their covering throughout their length. The surface ore is said to have yielded from thirty-six to fifty ounces of silver and twenty-eight per cent. of lead. An enthusiastic correspondent says it was impossible for him to step on one of these exposed veins without stepping on mineral, but perhaps his feet are large. The locality is easy of access, as it is connected with Alemana by an almost level road, and possesses unusual advantages in the way of timber and an abundance of water.

"Near here, too, is the Sterling Price property, consisting of forty-two acres, rich in copper and gold, and located in San Simon Grant county, southwest corner of New Mexico, and on the line of the Southern Pacific and Atchison & Topeka roads—the camp being five miles from both railroad stations, the Stiens Pass and also the Granite Pass in the Sierra Madre region. The general average of ore, as far as developed, shows thirty per cent. in copper, \$200 in gold and \$46 in silver, although as high as \$1,000 in gold and sixty per cent. in copper has been shown. The development under way at present consists of a finely timbered combination shaft, seven feet by ten feet wide, being put down to a depth of two hundred feet on the line of the South Virginia and Sterling Price—developing two immense mines—from which over \$50,000 worth of ore has been put on the dump. The mines promise to be the richest in New Mexico, as the veins are true fissures and immense deposits of ore bodies—principally, smelting ores—consisting of lead, copper, gold, iron and silver. It is the intention of the manager of this company to develop the property before expending a dollar upon useless machinery. The average temperature is only sixty-five degrees all the year round—the climate of Italy—an immense advantage over the snow and ice-bound regions of the uninviting northern territories."

CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

Parrish's Addition.

GARDEN TRACTS

AND

RANCHES!

Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,
REAL ESTATE AGT.

Office next door South of El Paso County Bank.

Not in the Bill.

The Chicago Tribune tells the following amusing anecdote concerning the actions of a Colorado Springs man at the Grand opera house in that city: "There is a legend in theatrical history to the effect that when 'Black Eyed Susan' was once being performed upon the English stage, just at the point where Susan is lamenting the absence of her sweet William and wrestling with the stony hearted landlord, who threatens to turn her out into the cold world, a staunch and true British tar climbed from the gallery onto the stage and nearly murdered the voracious landlord. History repeated itself last night at the Grand opera house, only this time it was not a staunch and true British tar, but a hardy pioneer from Colorado Springs. They are running at this house a spectacular play called the 'Voyagers.' The touching story had run along to the point where little Jimmie Grant (Miss Rachael Noah) is discovered in the last stages of pathos and cold. The heavy villain Burke (Mr. Jordan) who has been, during the previous acts, doing his best to make sausage meat of the castaways, suddenly comes upon the scene, and finding little Jimmie in the feeble condition described, at once proceeds to hack him up. Burke uses a hatchet to accomplish his sanguinary purpose, and just as he had the instrument raised, a man was seen to rise in the second circle, who shouted, 'Hold on!' The words were no sooner uttered than he pulled off his coat and rushed to the lower boxes. He climbed over and dropped into a lower box, breaking the rail in his descent, and making an ugly gash in his forehead. This accident stopped his progress but an instant. He gathered himself together, leaped upon the stage, seized the bloodthirsty Burke by the throat and exclaimed, 'Damn you, you shan't touch the boy while I am here. This ain't a square deal.' Burke tried to say in a stage whisper, 'It's all right. Get off the stage.' 'No,' exclaimed the brawny man from Colorado, 'Damn your eyes, I wouldn't trust you.' From astonishment the audience had passed into an uproarious condition. They laughed, cheered, and yelled at the scene, but the riot did not interfere with the purpose of the chivalrous gentleman from Colorado Springs. He tightened his hold on poor Burke's throat, and probably would have finished him had not some stage-hand rushed in and with much difficulty (he struggled to the last) dragged him off and thrust him into the alley. On reaching the street he was told that the people on the stage were merely fooling. He explained that he had fallen asleep and woke up just as little Jimmie was about to be slaughtered, and, forgetting where he was, had, in accordance with the custom in Colorado, sided with the weakest in the fight. He apologized for his conduct, and was allowed to take his seat in the theatre again. His appearance was the signal for a burst of applause, and when that subsided Burke was allowed to proceed with his hellish plot."

The English government hesitates to appoint a commission to the monetary conference from the fact that the invitation of France and the United States is so couched as to imply a willingness to depart from a gold standard. It is therefore proposed to modify the invitation. England and India would gladly adopt any measures calculated to rehabilitate the value of silver, but do not wish to be considered as committed against a gold standard.

BORN.

HARBERT.—To the wife of H. M. Harbert, March 7, a girl.

MARRIED.

WISWELL-BURLEIGH.—March 10, 1881, by James Roberts, Esq., Fred H. Wiswell, of Colorado Springs, to Louisa J. Burleigh, of West Newbury, Mass.

DIED.

CONANT.—In Colorado Springs, at 3 o'clock this Sunday morning, Frank Willard, son of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Conant, aged 1 year and two months.

DeCoursey.—On the 9th inst. in Philadelphia, Pa., S. W. DeCoursey, Esq., father of M. L. DeCoursey, of this city.

NOTICE.

All persons owing me notes or accounts past due will please call and settle same immediately and save costs. G. S. Barnes. WC 12 tf

Weekly Market Report.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—

Dried Alden.....13@15c

Michigan sliced.....10@12½c

Green apples.....6 00@6 50

BRAN—

Colorado.....\$1 60@1 70 per cwt

BUTTER—

Colorado ranch.....30@55c

CRACKERS—

Premium soda.....10c

Oyster.....12½c

CHEESE—

Per pound.....20c

COFFEE—

Rio.....25@30c

Java, roasted.....40c

Mocha, ".....40c

EGGS—

State, candled, per doz.....25c

Ranch, per doz.....30c

FLOUR—

Per hundred.....\$3.60@3.75

Buckwheat.....6@7

MEAT—

Ham.....12½@15c

Dry salt.....11@12½c

Bacon.....12@15c

Lard.....13@15c

RICE—

Sandwich Island.....12c

Carolina.....11@12½c

SALT—

Per barrel.....4 25@4 5

SUGAR—

Granulated.....12½@13½c

Extra C.....11½@12½c

STARCH—

Pearl.....8c

Silver gloss.....12½c

SYRUPS—

Honey, per gallon.....\$1 00@1 20

New Orleans.....90c@1 00

Fine table.....90c@1 00

TEAS—

Imperial.....75c@1 00

Gunpowder.....75c@1 00

Japan.....75c@1 00

Press Comments on the Veto.

Yesterday President Hayes, whom the grateful favors of time will enable us to speak of hereafter as ex-President Hayes, vetoed the funding bill. Mr. H. will be remembered as the same person who vetoed the silver bill on the ground that it would ruin the country. He will be further remembered as an Ohio politician who got a very nice berth because abler men than he could not agree among themselves.—[Denver Tribune.]

The assertion that the funding bill would have resulted in the destruction of the national banking system is wide of the truth, and would have proved a miserable failure in the domain of practice. No financier who appeared before the regular committees of the senate and house was able to establish this claim, nor did Secretary Sherman and his comptroller of the currency seriously attempt it. If the veto is treated with silent contempt, like that accorded to the silver bill veto, it will meet with its just deserts. It is based upon false assumptions, quotes assertion for fact and speedily arrives at a false conclusion. Taken all in all it is the weakest veto of a rather weak man.—[Denver News.]

The veto of the funding bill by the president is, under the circumstances, an exhibition of narrow and wanton partisanship which the country was not prepared to credit Mr. Hayes with. It comes at a time when it is final and fatal, and there is no remedy. This is Mr. Hayes' parting kick, but it is also the seal he has himself voluntarily affixed to his political career. He is done. He is now a lost and thoroughly dropped factor in the sum of our possible future political calculations. It is a mean and spiteful kick back at the democratic majority which failed to confirm a mere politician as a supreme judge. It is Stanley Matthews' friend avenging Stanley Matthews' fancied wrong. Poor Hayes! he will never be able to recover from this blow struck by his own hand and nothing else.—[Leadville Herald.]

The president's message vetoing the funding bill, is an able state paper. He states his objections clearly, tersely and forcibly. His chief objection is to the section requiring the national banks to exchange their present bonds to secure circulation for the new three per cents. He argues that this would drive many banks out of business and badly disarrange the banking system, and that the result would be injury to business, and perhaps panic and disaster. And his positions seem well taken.—[Denver Republican.]

Senator Teller and Sound Money.

Georgetown Courier.

We regret to say that we are astonished at the views expressed by Senator Teller in regard to that section of the funding bill, which gives the secretary of the treasury power to pay out fifty millions of the coin in the treasury, for funding purposes, or, rather, for the payment of bonds that mature next May. In his remarks, the senator severely criticised the actions and views of Secretary Sherman and the senate finance committee, claiming that their predictions had proven false; that during the past two years it has been demonstrated that there is no great demand for the redemption of greenbacks, and that of the one hundred and forty odd millions of coin in the treasury, at least one hundred millions should be paid out to cancel bonds.

The trouble with the senator seems to be that he has been unable to learn any thing regarding credit paper money from the history of the world, and that he gauges the future by the experience of this country during the past two years, which have been years of unexampled prosperity, a condition of affairs which there is no more reason for thinking will continue indefinitely than that we shall always have fair weather. Had he taken the trouble to study the experience of the past he would have found that in the history of every civilized nation is recorded the lamentable results of attempting to float paper money upon a small specie basis. The plan has always worked well during years of prosperity, and always failed in times of commercial depression, at just the time when commerce needed a strong support to rest upon.

OUT WEST.

The new water works at Idaho Springs are not yet completed, and the people are beginning to growl.

The citizens of Larimer, Weld, and Grand counties have organized a miners' protective union.

The admirers of Robert Emmett in Leadville will celebrate his birthday with a banquet at the Clarendon.

The Robinson heirs will probably clear half a million dollars from the sale of the Kokomo mines.

The celebrated Twenty-Six mine, located at Rosita, has been sold to Grand Rapids, Michigan, parties for \$25,000.

The receipts of the grand carnival in Denver last Tuesday night were \$3,500 and expenditures less than \$200.

The Robert E. Lee mine is sinking a new shaft east of the old one, so as to strike the ore shoot further down.

The new ore body in the Little Pittsburg is not holding out as well as expected. In some places it has pinched out almost to nothing.

Leadville will have a base ball organization during the coming season, and arrangements are being made for a series of games with eastern clubs.

Hooks No. 2 of Denver, the present champions of Colorado, have decided to participate in the national firemen's tournament at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Hose Company No. 1, of Pueblo, at their meeting on Wednesday night last, decided to make practice runs every Saturday afternoon. This is simply to get muscle in order for the state tournament.

Our parks, the great grazing districts of the state, have been favored this winter with an exceptionally heavy snow-fall. The soils thoroughly saturated, and promises an abundance of moisture for next year's crop of grass.

Crushed Between the Cars.

A brakeman named Thomas of freight train No. 28, in charge of Conductor Rogers, met with a serious accident at 11 o'clock Friday morning while switching cars at the depot in this city. Thomas had been uncoupling and switching several coal cars upon the siding near the freight depot and was in the act of coupling the engine to the caboose when he was hurt. He stood upon the track with the link in his hand ready to make the coupling not thinking that the air drum upon the tender of the engine protruded some distance.

The engine backed up slowly and Thomas who was standing with his shoulder toward the engine was caught between the air drum and the platform rail of the caboose. Had he been standing with his back to the engine the bumpers would have prevented his being squeezed, but as it was the air drum caught him on one shoulder and the car rail on the other. He was unable to speak to the engineer and had it not been that another train man discovered his dangerous predicament and notified the engineer he would have been crushed to death. Thomas stepped from the track after having been released from his perilous position but his injuries were so painful that he fell to the ground. An express wagon was procured and the injured man was removed to the Crawford house where he received prompt medical attention. It was at first thought that his shoulder blades were broken but miraculously as it may seem there was not a bone broken. He will probably be able to resume his duties on the road within a week or ten days.

A trotting circuit is talked of which will include Colorado Springs, Denver, Boulder, Fort Collins, Cheyenne and Evans. The Larimer County Association expects to offer \$500 in purses, and Weld county will probably do the same.

The new opera house at Fort Collins is the finest in the state. It is 40x100 feet, with a stage 20x40 feet, and the ceiling about 20 feet high. The frescoing is very fine, and the hall is lighted by three twelve-lamp chandeliers.

Washington News.

HAWK'S RECEPTION.

CHICAGO, March 4.—A dispatch from Washington says General Hancock's arrival in the capital yesterday afternoon created considerably more sensation and enthusiasm among a certain class of people than the advent of his victorious opponent. Fully fifteen thousand people met him at the depot, took the horses from his carriage after he entered, and drew him up Pennsylvania avenue in triumph. The crash and cheering were both terrific and the general must have enjoyed the thing hugely, seeing that the popular tumult proclaimed him something more than a defeated candidate. He looked almost a victor as he was drawn along; boys and women yelling themselves hoarse and soldiers throwing their caps in the air with vociferous shouts of "hurrah for Hancock!" It was the most enthusiastic demonstration, taken all in all, that has been accorded a public man in Washington for many a day. It was the people's remembrance of Gettysburg and the Wilderness campaign, which no amount of campaign lies and political malignity can fail to link inseparably with the glorious military career of Winfield Scott Hancock.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

All the regular appropriation bills were signed by President Hayes, and therefore become laws. Appropriations in the deficiency bill, as it finally passed, were increased above the amount originally appropriated by the house by agreement of the conference committee. The following are the particulars: For internal revenue bureau, \$125,000; for bureau of construction and repair and steam engineering, \$150,000; public printing department, \$100,000. The provision in regard to the Miami Indians is retained, and the amendment which Deering, of Iowa, had inserted in the house and which was added in the senate, appropriating \$175,000 for the benefit of the Ponca Indians, also became a law.

Eastern Wool Market.

BOSTON, March 4.—There has been more activity in the wool market. Prices have settled down to a point where manufacturers are willing to operate freely. Transactions of the week are nearly 2,500,000 pounds of all kinds, including considerable fine fleeces of Australian and Montevideo to manufacturers. Considerable Cape and Chilian is in hand for Canada. The greater part of foreign wool is finding its way to Canada, shipments a short time ago being almost exclusively Cape. Sales of fine fleeces have been 235,000 pounds, in unwashed wools there has been fair business during the week, sales comprising 350,000 pounds, from 15 to 18 for bucks, 20 to 37 for coarse, fine and medium. Some choice medium is selling at the latter prices. There has been a demand for California wool No. 2, which description is neglected; sales have been 30,000 pounds, mostly of fall, at 16 to 27. Pulled wools continue in demand, but prices have settled down. Low grades superfine are difficult to sell. Some 345,000 pounds have been taken at 35 to 45 for superfine and extra, but the best grades of eastern and Maine superfine cannot be pushed over 48 to 50. Combing and delaine fleeces have been selling more freely, but prices have settled down. Quotations of fine Michigan and delaine, 46 to 48, and best lines of fine and medium combing, 40. There has been considerable doing in

Australian at 40 to 45; Montevideo, 34 to 35, and Cape in hand for Canada, 18 1/2 to 19. For the Canadian market 355,000 pounds of Cape, Chilian and foreign scoured, have been taken.

Coal Mine Explosion.

CHEYENNE, March 4.—An explosion occurred last night in the coal mine at Almy station near Evanston, Wyoming, on the line of the Union Pacific railway while the night shift was at work. Fifty Chinamen and five whites were at work. Two whites were brought out crippled and fifteen Chinamen were rescued through the ventilating shaft. All were more or less injured. It is believed that thirty-five Chinamen and two whites are in the mine, all dead, as the mine is on fire. The mine is owned by the Central Pacific road and was worked to its full capacity. The accident will cause a suspension of work for a year.

Powder Works Exploded.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The Eureka blasting powder works at Highland, across the bay, three miles from Oakland, have just exploded with terrific force. It shook buildings in this city.

LATER—The explosion of the Eureka powder works this morning resulted in the death of two Chinamen and the wounding of five Chinamen and two white men. The explosion is believed to have occurred in the room where a number of Chinese were filling cartridges. The roof of the magazine was blown off and the drying and packing house destroyed. Damage to property slight.

FOREIGN.

Boers Determined.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Bloemfontein reports President Brand, of Orange Free State, has telegrams from the Boer commander, laubert, sent through General Wood, declaring that the Boers shared the desire to prevent further bloodshed, but it rests with England alone to stay hostilities. The Boers are simply defending themselves against attack. They are willing to accept all efforts Brand may make to promote peace, provided they do not conflict with their resolution to acquire their freedom.

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FULLY ESTABLISHED,

And its facilities for doing

Work of Every Description

Are

SUPERIOR

To those of any Bindery

In the

STATE OF COLORADO.

It is

Under the Management

Of a

COMPETENT and EXPERIENCED MAN

Who will guarantee to

Give Entire Satisfaction

To all who entrust work to his care.

BLANK BOOKS

Of any Style or Description

RULED AND BOUND,

At Prices that will Compare with Those Charged by Eastern Houses.

Especially Attention Given to the Binding of Magazines in all the desirable styles.

WANTED!

Large, Clean Rags

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Gazette Office

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. N. OLARK
MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron, and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on Mining Questions before the Courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

THOS. M. SKINNER. E. H. JEFFERSON.
SKINNER & JEFFERSON.
Engineers and Contractors.
(Bridging a Specialty.)

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Dealers in Seed & Implements.

Agents for Peter Henderson's Celebrated Garden Seed.

Carry a full stock of ALFALFA, RED TOP, BLUE GRASS, RED CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ORCHARD GRASS and ONION SETS.

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Manufacturer of

HARNESS,

California Saddles

And

TEXAS SADDLES.

Send for Photograph of any priced Saddle desired.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

Is also done in the VERY BEST STYLE and at REASONABLE PRICES.

No. 39 South Tejon Street,

Or Postoffice Box 1753,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

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J. F. HUMPHREY, Cashier.

A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.

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National Bank,

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Capital, - - - \$50,000.

DIRECTORS.

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James M. Sigafus,

J. F. Humphrey, J. R. Wheeler.

New York Correspondent—Chemical National Bank.

Collections solicited.

FOR SALE!

Owing to the pressure of my duties as Deputy Collector as well as other outside work, I have decided to close out my business of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And will offer the STOCK AND FIXTURES for a short time at

PRIVATE SALE.

In the meantime I will sell at retail at reduced rates.

J. H. WOODGATE.

dwb 12-1f

Business Locals.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 8 tf.

DYSPEPSIA & LIVER COMPLAINT

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints? If you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it. Use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by F. E. Robinson. e 16*

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Successors to

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Real Estate of Every Description

CITY LOTS A SPECIALTY

Colorado Springs, wb 19 tf Colorado

The Excitement of the Month

In Colorado Spring has been the BARGAIN COUNTERS at the

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

Have proved a great attraction to buyers. The reason is plain. We have advertised what we actually had to offer and

Goods at from 25 to 50 Per Cent Below Regular Price

Always are an attraction. In addition to those heretofore offered, we have just placed on our Bargain Counters

New lot Men's Gloves down from \$1.50 to \$1.00.

Extra fine new lot Children's Hose down from \$1.75 and \$1.50 to 75 and 50c.

New lot other Hosiery down to half price.

New lot Dress Remnants down 25 to 50 per cent.

New lot Towels and Napkins down 25 to 50 per cent.

New lot Lace and Silk Ties and Fichus down 25 to 50 per cent.

New lot Men's Neckties down 25 to 50 per cent.

Hundreds of other things down 25 to 50 per cent.

New Goods Just Opened

AND WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,

One lot of Satin de Lyons, for dresses; choice shades.

One lot new Spring Dress Goods, choice styles.

One lot new Spring French Chintzes and Memies, choice styles.

Other new goods, such as Ginghams, Prints and so forth, will now be arriving daily.

The Rush of customers at our store has been unprecedented, and we intend to keep it up making it to the interest of every one to visit us.

Very Respectfully,

FERRIS & JONES

dwa 1 1yr



Denver & Rio Grande

RAILWAY.

Nearly 600 Miles in Operation.

The Great Quick, Safe and Direct Line for

Business and Pleasure Travel.

IN COLORADO.

The only route embracing the Grandest and

Choicest Scenery in Nature's repertoire:

The Royal Gorge and Grand Canon

of the Arkansas, Veta Pass,

Manitou, Pike's Peak, Gar-

den of the Gods, Monu-

ment Park, Poncha

Springs, Twin

Lakes.

Through Trains Between

Denver, Leadville, El Moro and

San Antonio

—VIA—

Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pue-

blo, Canon City, South Arkan-

sas, Buena Vista, Cucharas

and Alamosa.

The connection at South Arkansas with

stages via Marshall Pass, affords the shortest,

quickest and easiest route, over the best roads,

to Gunnison City, Pitkin, Saguache, Ouray,

Lake City, Ruby Camp, Crested Buttes, Gothic

and all points in the Gunnison country.

The connection at Alamosa with stages

forms an easy and direct route, open twelve

months in every year, to Del Norte, Antelope

Springs, Wagon Wheel Gap, Saguache, Gun-

nison City, Ouray, Lake City and all other principal

points in the Gunnison and San Juan coun-

tries.

Stage connections at Canon City and Texas

Creek constitute the only routes to Silver Cliff

and Rosita.

Stages at El Moro for Trinidad, four miles

distant.

Direct connection at Pueblo with the Atchi-

son, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad for all points

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH

Equipment unsurpassed.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

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On daylight trains through the Royal Gorge.

Through tickets to all principal points north,

south, east and west, with rates always as low

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Full information on application to Local

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D C DODGE, Gen'l Manager.

F C NIMS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

DENVER, COLO. dwg 17 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good toned Prince melo-

don, cheap for cash. Address Lock-box

1800, city. w m 4 tf

COLORADO COLLEGE

METALLURGICAL DEPARTMENT

ASSAYING

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

No. 11.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Bradstreet's index of the past week has been quite profitable, with failures throughout the United States and Canada, the number being nearly 10 per cent. larger than the previous week, but the concerns of far greater importance.

TELEGRAPHIC

THE FIRE FIEND

Destroys the Business Portion of Rosita.

Fighting the Flames Without Water.

News of Interest at the National Capital.

Unsuccessful Remonstrance of the Utes.

Heavy Loss by Fire in Kansas City.

COLORADO.

Rosita Destroyed.

SILVER CLIFF, March 10.—Early this morning the news reached this city of a disastrous conflagration at Rosita. Upon visiting the telephone exchange in this city, the operator was unable to receive a response from Rosita, where the operator is on duty all night. It was therefore evident that the Grand View hotel, where the telephone exchange is located, had been consumed. Information was soon received here that the entire business portion of the town was completely destroyed together with all the stock of merchandise.

When first discovered the flames were seen issuing at the same instant from the interior of an on-house and an ice house immediately in the rear of Miller's grocery store, and but an instant later the entire interior of the store was also discovered to be in flames. The odor of coal oil strongly impregnated the atmosphere, and at once it became apparent that not only had the two buildings been saturated with this inflammable oil, but also that the floor of the store had been flooded with it. Any attempt to extinguish the flames, which were rapidly consuming the store, was useless, and attention was at once directed to the adjoining building—the Grand View hotel.

A strong wind was blowing from a south-westerly direction and the few who were laboring for the preservation of the hotel and the building which joined Miller's on the other side, soon realized that they were powerless to stem the devouring torrent of flame. But few of the residents of the sleeping camp were cognizant of the danger which menaced the town, and the force at work was small. Water was taken from the well at the hotel, but at the expiration of five minutes it was completely exhausted. A water cart made its appearance just at this moment, but the water it contained lasted but a moment and failed to have any effect upon the burning buildings. Two explosions of powder followed, and the

walk through the glass front of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank by the concussion, but fortunately all escaped without serious injury. By this time the entire camp was aroused and everything that would hold water was employed by willing hands in the attempt to obtain control over the flames; but the intense heat drove them back, and helplessly and hopelessly they watched the destruction of their fair village. No water was obtainable and no means of checking the fire was at hand; and to the fact that not more than one barrel of water could be obtained when the fire first appeared can be attributed the final destruction of the camp. Several stocks were saved in an injured or damaged condition, but the contents of the greater portion of the buildings perished in the flames. But little was saved from the Grand View hotel. Tomkins & Co. lost their entire stock, as also did F. L. Miller & Co., C. F. Blossom & Co., J. S. Milson, B. D. Payne and W. B. Smith. L. Slavick & Bro., were the only ones who saved any great amount of merchandise.

By herculean efforts the flames were checked at the store of L. Slavick & Bro.; and although one side and the cornice were destroyed, the building is still inhabitable, and now stands alone, the solitary monument of the business portion. The fine school building was scorched, but escaped with no serious disfigurement; while all the buildings on either side of the direct path of the fire show the effect of the intense heat to which they were subjected. At present writing it is nearly impossible to accurately estimate the loss, but a hasty compilation gives it as follows:

F. L. Miller & Co., \$20,000; H. H. Tomkins & Co., \$13,000; C. F. Blossom & Co., \$18,000; C. C. Smith, \$5,000; Grand View hotel building, \$5,000; fixtures, \$2,000; Mr. Dible, \$2,000; Mrs. Tucker, \$1,500; Delmonico restaurant, \$500; Fabram, \$700; Fred Burthoff, \$2,000; Joseph Milson, \$10,000; Wm. McLaughlin & Co., \$4,000; B. D. Payne, \$10,000; Gough & Barrett, \$1,000; Merchants' and Mechanics' bank, \$1,500; Samuel Huber, \$5,000; G. S. Adams, \$500; A. K. Wiley, \$300; Payne, \$1,000; Halhouse, \$1,000; W. L. Knight, \$4,000; D. M. Parker, \$6,000; Mrs. Hallows, \$1,000; W. B. Smith, \$8,000; Roadgrove, \$800; L. Slavick & Bro., \$2,500; other losses probably \$5,500; total, \$130,200. The insurance can't now be stated, but it will cover only a small per cent. of the loss among those insured.

Among those insured were F. L. Miller & Co., \$8,500; H. H. Tomkins & Co., about \$5,500; C. M. Parker \$1,700; C. F. Blossom \$6,500; Grand View hotel on building \$2,700; on fixtures and furniture \$1,500; Wm. McLaughlin \$1,500. The records of deeds and all the records pertaining to the county court were saved without injury, but the contents of the post office were destroyed with the building. The postmaster in his haste to save public papers of value forgot a roll of bills amounting to \$400, which was beneath his pillow and that sum was lost. Mr. Bridge the telephone operator saved the in-

struments and the switch, the battery being the only portion lost. The building of the Sierra Journal stands somewhat apart from the main part of the town and was uninjured and the brewery building was also untouched for the same reason.

Denver's Catastrophe Investigated.

DENVER, March 9.—The coroner's jury this morning investigated into the cause of yesterday's catastrophe. After examining the fallen house and taking the testimony of several witnesses, the jury adjourned till to-morrow morning. The examination of the building showed the bricks to be little better than mud, and the mortar than sand. The latter could easily be crumbled with the fingers.

Denver Items.

DENVER, March 10.—Dan Allen, formerly member of the Nebraska legislature, but for some time past employed by the steam heating company of this city, was arrested to-day by officers from Kearney, Neb., on a charge of perjury. It seems Allen belonged to a clique known as the Buffalo county ring, which for some time controlled the county politics but at the last election were defeated. They then attempted to make capital against their opponents by having the sheriff arrested on a charge of liberating prisoners without authority. Allen was called back to testify before the grand jury, and it is claimed testified falsely.

Sheriff Nobles, of Houston, Texas, arrived to-day and will at once return with Matt Bankston, who murdered a car driver at Houston and was arrested at Como recently. A probably fatal accident occurred on the South Park road near Deansburg last evening. A work train was proceeding up the canon, while rounding the curve suddenly came upon an engine with a few cars slowly backing down. It seems that owing to the rate at which both engines were moving there was no danger of an accident, as the men of the down train had orders to look out for the work train. The engineer of the work train becoming alarmed reversed his engine and jumped off. The engine and train started down grade at a terrific speed; the workmen, about twelve in number, jumped off, and all escaped without injury except Henry McCullough, who was sick and in the caboose, and failed to jump until the cars were going very fast. In jumping he was thrown among rocks, striking his head against a stone, breaking his skull. The train ran a short distance when it jumped the track on a curve and was thrown some seventy feet across a stream and broken into a complete wreck.

The coroner's jury to-day continued its investigation into the cause of Tuesday's catastrophe. Several witnesses were examined, including City Building Inspector Klock, and the jury adjourned till to-morrow.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

CONFIRMATIONS. WASHINGTON, March 9.—The senate confirmed the nominations of Everts, Thurman and Customs at Portland, Maine; D. D. McLung, surveyor of customs at Cincinnati.

NOMINATIONS.

The president to-day nominated Levi P. Morton, United States minister to France; William M. Everts, Allen G. Thurman and Timothy O. Howe, commissioners on the part of the United States to the international monetary conference at Paris; David D. McLung, surveyor of customs at Cincinnati; John W. Green, collector internal revenue for the Second district of Iowa; Robert S. Taylor, Indiana member of the Mississippi river improvement commission.

ONLY REPUBLICANS ON GUARD.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The Journal's Washington special says: Governor Jewell, chairman of the republican national committee, has been here for some days, and naturally would be informed as to the general policy of the new administration regarding political affairs. In conversation with your correspondent Governor Jewell said: "I believe the present administration will give us republicans in office the country over, which will give us a republican party the country over. In many of the southern states we have had no party for four years, so large a portion of official patronage being in democratic hands. This condition of affairs I hope, believe and know is going to be changed. I have had very satisfactory interviews with—I won't say whom—since I have been here, and one thing you can set down as certain, that hereafter none but republicans will be put on guard."

EXTRA INTEREST.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The Tribune's Washington special says: The extra interest to be paid on account of failure to pass a funding bill before next winter will be about one million dollars on a 3½ per cent. basis or 13 million on a 3 per cent. basis of refunding. There remains unsettled \$104,652,200, of 4 per cents, which the secretary of the treasury may sell and with the proceeds purchase redeemable 5 per cents, or six per cents. Whether he will think it wise to do this may be regarded as very doubtful.

GOSSIP ABOUT DIPLOMATIC PLACES.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: Intimate friends of the president said to-day he would probably tender Fred Douglas a mission in place of the marshaling of the district. The colored question has been a serious one during the administration of Douglas under Hayes, and it is said at times to have made the situation unpleasant for all concerned. The marshal here is in a measure a part of the executive household and in the capacity of an equal, which many who had been used to meet persons of Mr. Douglas' race only in the capacity of servants, have not been pleased. In Washington, more than almost any other place, the prejudice of race lingers, and it is thought a more congenial place can be found for the present marshal. The mission to Brazil, where sum-

erous colored men hold high official position and place, is one of the most desirable in the government.

As far as the other places on this continent are concerned, Gen. A. S. Hurbut, of Illinois, is said to be working for the Mexican mission. Governor, now congressman, Pacheco, of California, will be strongly recommended for the position. He is of Mexican descent, while thoroughly American also by birth and education and an orthodox republican. His blood and the fact that he speaks the Spanish language as well as English, will be urged in his behalf as tending to give him a higher place in the confidence of Mexicans than almost any other man who could be selected. This, it is said, will have a peculiar weight at this time when the attention of business men of this country is being turned upon Mexico, and there is an inclination to atone for past infringements upon international courtesy alleged to have been suffered by the sister republic at our hands. One of the first appointments to leading diplomatic posts on the continent, it is said, will be the successor to Minister Christianity. It is rumored also, Hilliard will not be retained in the Chilean mission. Mr. E. V. Smalley is said to be anticipating a foreign mission, and Col. John Hay, it is said, will be tendered one.

GRANT CONSULTED.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Commercial press's Washington special which says: Grant has been called here to advise with the president in regard to the Mexican affairs, and the China and Japan trade. The general says they are the great points for the United States to play for. No doubt the general has been consulted in regard to the names of the men to be chosen to represent our government in these countries, looking to secure the vast trade and commerce they can furnish. It is whispered here that Grant has been asked to suggest persons in his judgment most competent for the service. Rumor says that he mentioned several persons and that one name in particular, a prominent journalist, struck the president with the most favor. Should he be selected it would be the great stroke for Garfield's administration. From all I can learn I am inclined to think that Bingham will be recalled from Japan.

UTES AT THE CAPITOL.

The acting commissioner of Indian affairs, Indian Agent Berry and three Uncompagbre Ute chiefs, held a conference to-day with Secretary Kirkwood at the interior department in relation to the selection of land under the new treaty for the Uncompagbre Utes. The Indians expressed a desire to have lands apportioned them adapted to grazing and agricultural purposes, and claimed that along the Grand river, where under the new treaty they are to be located, there is not sufficient land of this character. After the Indians had made known their wants the conference adjourned to meet to-morrow, when it is expected the department will be prepared to offer them assurances that in the selection of lands their wants will be satisfied.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES' CABINET.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The gossips are putting the members of ex-President Hayes' cabinet back to the district attorney office in West Virginia, and ex-Secretary Everts, who is president of the three American commissioners to the Paris monetary conference, are in truth the only members of ex-President Hayes' cabinet who will be connected in any way with the public service under the new administration. Everts' family will remain here till the first of May when the Washington house, vacated by Mr. Everts, will be taken by Senator Hill of Colorado. Ex-Archbishop General Devens will spend the summer leisurely, and in the fall hang out his law shingle in Boston. Ex-Secretary Schurz is going to settle in St. Louis and devote much of his time to his newspaper interests there. Ex-Postmaster General Maynard is going back to Tennessee, where he has some property. He will look into politics down there. Ex-Secretary Ramsey will return to his home in Minnesota, where he has much property. He intends to look after his own business and give politics a wide berth. President Hayes, who has gone back to Fremont, intends to live there in quiet. Ex-Vice President Wheeler, who has gone to Florida for some weeks, will after his return make a long visit to Europe. He has a competency and has withdrawn altogether from the political whirl.

UTES AT THE CAPITAL.

Secretary Kirkwood informed the Uncompagbre Ute chiefs that no change could be made in the terms of the recent agreements. If sufficient agricultural and grazing lands cannot be found in the Grand River valley they must be selected in Utah.

SENATE ORGANIZATION.

The democratic senators who remained at the capitol after the adjournment, have been notified of another caucus to-morrow morning. It is rumored that leading republican and democratic senators have conferred with the view of arriving at the settlement of the organization question amicably, and the matter will be acted on to-morrow. The chairmen of the republican and democratic caucuses have been in consultation this afternoon.

Republican senators will not filibuster against the senate organization to-morrow, but they will require the enforcement of the rules. Under the rules, unless unanimous consent is given, the committees are chosen by ballot, and it takes two ballots for each committee. By this process progress will be slow. There is considerable dissatisfaction among some democrats at the places assigned them, and a good deal of grumbling. In the caucus yesterday, when Camden, of West Virginia, was proposed for the finance committee there was great indignation. Camden is connected with the Standard oil company, is president of a national bank, and represents the B. & O. railroad. Democrats in caucus declared that to put him on the finance committee was simply giving monopolies increased power. After some fuss Camden was taken off the committee. The democrats have no intimation from Mahone, but most of them give him up to the republic-

ans. Republican senators openly declare their purpose to reorganize when their vacancies are filled, if the democrats crowd through the present organization, and this is generally construed to mean that Mahone has indicated to the republicans his purpose to vote and act with them. The feeling among democrats to-day is that they will not hold their organization long even if they get it.

OUR SENATORS.

The senate committees have been agreed upon by the democratic caucus. Senator Teller was placed upon committees on education and labor, claims and railroads; Hill on public lands and mines and mining. Of the select committees Teller goes on electoral count committee, and Hill on census.

WASHINGTON BREVITIES.

Secretary of War Lincoln will to-day take charge of his department.

Secretary Windom says it has been decided to further consider the pending national bank question at the cabinet meeting to-day, and that very probably a decision will be made at once thereafter.

\$5,138,251 in gold bullion have been transferred from the New York assay office to the Philadelphia mint for coinage into eagles and half eagles.

The president nominated Sanford A. Hudson, of Wisconsin, associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota; Clark E. Carr, postmaster at Galesburg, Ill.

Windom's Successor.

ST. PAUL, March 10.—It is believed the governor will appoint A. J. Edgerton senator. He has been a democrat, a granger and a republican.

Angus Cameron Elected Senator.

MADISON, Wis., March 10.—Angus Cameron was to-day elected senator vice Carpenter.

Brush Electric Light.

CLEVELAND, O., March 9.—A remarkable electric light, manufactured here by the Brush Co., to order, for use in the British navy, and successfully tested yesterday, has a hundred thousand candle illuminating power, fifty times greater than the ordinary electric lamp for street lighting, and believed to be the largest and most powerful light ever made with human hands. It is designed to be used in night attacks and to scout the sea for torpedoes. A forty-horse-power engine is required to produce the light. The carbons used are two inches and a half thick. Intense heat is generated between the carbon points—a half million degrees—one nineteenth the estimated heat of the sun. It is calculated that with an ordinary reflector a beam of light can be cast so powerful that a person fifteen miles away can see to read by it.

Carpenter's Successor.

Cameron was nominated for United States senator on the 48th ballot in the republican caucus at Madison, to-night. Great rejoicing among leading republicans in Milwaukee over the news.

Great Fire in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, March 10.—The greatest conflagration known in Kansas City for many years occurred this morning on Union avenue between Mulberry and Santa Fe streets, which destroyed that part of the magnificent new block of buildings occupied by Woodward, Faxon & Co., wholesale druggists, Kelly, Wells & Co., wholesale hardware, and Ogilby & Co. The flames were first seen to burst from the rear window of Faxon & Co. By the time the firemen had arrived, 4 o'clock, the roof and windows glared terrifically with the leaping flames; a series of explosions, numbering not less than seventy-five, took place caused by cans of gunpowder in the establishment of Ogilby & Co., and barrels of coal oil in the drug store of Woodward, Faxon & Co. Three explosions were loud enough to be heard by families two miles from the scene of the conflagration. The water pressure which should have been ninety pounds to the square inch, was scarcely sufficient to carry a stream to the second story windows. Woodward, Faxon & Co.'s loss is \$85,000; insured \$60,000; Ogilby & Co.'s loss \$80,000; insured \$75,000; Kelly, Wells & Co.'s loss \$60,000; fully insured. The building was owned by Leach, Olmstead & Hall, valued at \$50,000, and insured for \$28,000.

Designs Against Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Herald, reviewing the Mexican affairs, characteristically says: It is whispered that vast designs are on foot with reference to the regions whose mineral wealth will soon cause Colorado and Nevada to be acknowledged heads of mineral producers. If any credence can be given to several of our inspired contemporaries, the new plot against the independence of Mexico far exceeds in magnitude the abortive design of Hayes in 1877, which was so promptly frowned down by our new premier. As, however, of conviction, it is soothed to reflect upon the state must have carried into the camp of the regentless plotters against the peace of the great American republics.

Stos and Bonds.

NEW YORK, March 10.

Silver bars, 111½%. Money, 3½@6. Governments steady. Stocks closed weak. Following are the quotations:—Western Union, 116½; Panama, 202½; Quicksilver, 115½; Union Pacific, 120½; Pacific Mail, 57; U. S. bonds, 113½; Mariposa, 5; Central Pacific, 80; Wells, Fargo, 117½; C. P. bonds, 112½; N.Y. Central, 141½; Suez Tunnel, 1½; Erie, 47½.

Rates on Pacific Roads.

OMAHA, March 10.—Assistant General Manager Kimball of the Union Pacific had returned

from his trip to Topeka with the officials of the southern route, the A. T. & S. F. and S. P., it is understood that a satisfactory agreement was made to maintain rates on both through routes. Other matters were settled and it is safe to say that there will be no cutting. The agreement is to be ratified by the presidents of both companies in New York.

American Fork.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Times says: President Parker, of the produce exchange, yesterday sent a letter to Secretary Blaine requesting him to take such action as the importance and magnitude of the interests at stake demanded to assure foreign governments that pork products of the manufacture of the United States can be consumed with impunity.

How We Get the News.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—In the Star course, before a large audience at the Academy of Music this evening, a lecture was delivered on the subject of the "Associated Press, or How we get the News," by James W. Smoot, general agent of the New York Associated Press, the subject being one often inquired about, and about which the public know very little. On the stage near the lecturer's left hand was placed a telegraph instrument connected with the wires of the Western Union telegraph company, and through them the audience was placed in communication almost with the ends of the earth, dispatches being received from all parts of the United States, including California, Canada, and from Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

FOREIGN.

England in the Conference.

LONDON, March 10.—A deputation of the Liverpool chamber of commerce yesterday held a conference with Hartington, secretary of state for India, and presented a memorial urging the government to appoint a commissioner to represent England, and especially India, at the monetary conference. Hartington pointed out that there was difficulty, owing to the terms in which the invitation of France and the United States was couched. As originally worded it seemed to commit the governments accepting it to the adoption of bimetalism, and the admission that the maintenance of a gold standard is impolitic. The government could not participate in any conference which assumed their willingness to abandon a gold standard. Negotiations had consequently taken place with a view to modifying the invitation in order to permit England to accept consistently with these reserves. England and India would willingly adopt any safe and prudent measure which ought to help to rehabilitate the value of silver.

England Wants a Hand.

LONDON, March 10.—In the commons, the under secretary replying to a question, said there had been no correspondence recently with the United States respecting the inter-oceanic communication. The subject has received the government's careful attention. The question recited a passage in Garfield's inaugural relative to the American oceanic canal, and asked whether by the Clayton Bulwer treaty England and the United States had not agreed on a general principle to extend their protection to any practical communications across the isthmus, and whether the British government and the United States will or have come to an understanding as to the execution of this treaty in respect to the canal now contemplated.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

In the Carver-Scott contest the aggregate of glass balls broken was 1,909 each.

Gladstone stated that the government had assented to a prolongation of the armistice with the Boers.

A severe storm prevailed Wednesday night all along the New England coast. A number of vessels are in distress.

In the house of commons yesterday Hartington said the order for the withdrawal of British troops from Candahar had already been given.

Chief Engineer James W. Whitaker, of the United States navy, died in Brooklyn from erysipelas resulting from recent vaccination.

The republican congressional convention at Jackson, Michigan, failed to nominate a candidate to succeed Conger last evening.

Senator Platt, Roscoe Conkling and other New Yorkers have organized a Deadwood and Redwater Railroad company to build a narrow gauge connecting all the mining camps in the Black Hills.

Germany has accepted the invitation to attend the monetary conference, with the express reservation that she will not regard the delegates.

The Madison Square walk is flattening out. Rowell appeared in a business suit yesterday morning, and with a leisurely stroll stood among the reporters, having slept all night. He is saving himself for the Astley belt contest. The score at 1.25 was Vaughan 303, O'Leary 301, Rowell 272.

In the Whitaker court martial yesterday Expert Southworth testified that he had discovered that the paper on which the note of warning was written had been written over with a pen-rubber. The words erased were those used in the note of warning and they were in the handwriting of specimens of Whitaker's writing given him.

OUT WEST.

Durango has a population of about 1,000; there are fifty-nine places where liquor can be obtained. Its great want now is 10,000 people with means to buy bug juice.

The San Juan region seems destined to receive an extraordinary influx of fortune seekers during the coming spring and summer. The extension of the Rio Grande railway is a great helpmeet to the rich mineral sections of southwestern Colorado.

On the Gunnison extension of the Denver & Rio Grande road the graders are at Michichi. A large force is employed, and it is certain that the line will be completed and the cars running into West Gunnison early the present summer. From there the next objective point will be Lake City.

The Denver and New Orleans railroad company, whose inception is due to Governor Evans, is progressing in its plans, down

The construction company has filed its incorporation papers, with the following named as directors: J. F. Brown, W. S. Cheeseman, J. W. Nesmith, E. W. Rollins, Isaac Brinker, H. R. Wolcott, A. B. Daniels, Charles Wheeler and W. G. Evans. The capital stock is \$1,500,000, about \$900,000 of which has been subscribed in Denver. Governor Evans expects to place the balance east in a few days. The cash subscribed will build the first section of the road, from Denver to La Junta.

Some facts relating to the selection of Windom for the treasury have leaked out. The president from the first had Windom's name on his list for the treasury. He had considered other names, but had not made a formal tender to but one other man—to Senator Allison. He had simply asked him, on the occasion of his visit to Mentor in the interest of Wilson, as he could not appoint Wilson, if he (Allison) would accept if the treasury were tendered, and Allison told him it was not best, but was highly gratified by the compliment. President Garfield decided to appoint Senator Windom before he left Mentor for Washington last Monday, but did not notify him until Friday night. Mr. Windom retired at 6 o'clock overcome by the fatigue of night sessions, conference discussions and the inauguration strain, and at half past 9 received a personal note from the president requesting him to call at the executive mansion at once. He went over and they had a conference lasting nearly two hours, during which the treasury was finally tendered, after which Windom's decision was reserved until Saturday morning. At 10 o'clock Saturday he called on the president again and formally accepted the position. Windom has had a real struggle over the question of acceptance. During the continuance of the rumors connecting his name with the treasury, which have always had an air of certainty, he has been revolving this question in his mind. His associations in the senate are so agreeable, his friendships so strong, and the place itself being so much in accord with his taste, that he severs his connection with it and enters upon the new and trying duties of the treasury with reluctance. He enters the cabinet on a thoroughly independent footing, without embarrassments or complications.

Representative Belford made the following remarks during the last congressional session:

At the last session of congress a bill passed the senate making an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a public building in the city of Denver, state of Colorado. Colorado is the only state in the union that does not possess a federal building.

I want to call the attention of the house (for that is about all I can do) to the fact that during the last session of congress gentlemen on the other side secured appropriations for public buildings at Montgomery, Alabama; Jackson, Mississippi; Paducah, Kentucky; Charleston, West Virginia; and other places; and after they had got their legislation they announced a rule to this side, under the direction of the speaker, by which no republican here could secure for his people needed and just legislation.

I want to call the attention of this committee to the receipts of the post-office at the city of Denver. During the year 1877 the post-office at Denver turned in to the government the sum of \$66,221.69; in 1878 the sum of \$70,384.30; in 1879 \$138,005.84, and in 1880 \$214,954.93. The money order business in the city of Denver amounted in 1877 to \$530,095.22; in 1878 to \$751,560.28; in 1879 to \$1,444,677.48; and in 1880 to \$2,003,992.01.

Now, I say it is all right to have public buildings at Portland, Maine, Topeka, Kansas, Jackson, Mississippi, Montgomery, Alabama, Paducah, Kentucky and other places. But I want to call the attention of the house to the difference between the revenue paid to the general government by the city of Toledo, Ohio, and other towns for which, by reason of their ability to obtain the speaker's eye and the votes of members upon this floor, they have secured the benefit of buildings erected at the government's expense.

In 1879 Topeka, Kansas, turned in a net revenue of \$27,485.36. During that same year Toledo, Ohio, turned in a net revenue of \$70,585.33. My friend from under the blanket at the close of the last session and secured his appropriation. In 1879 Indianapolis turned in a net revenue of \$71,480.94; Portland, Maine, \$46,736.84; Kansas City, Missouri, \$78,273.32; Wilmington, Delaware, \$18,566.80; Charleston, South Carolina, \$41,545.28; Atlanta, Georgia, \$30,323.94; Trenton, New Jersey, \$26,307.69; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania—and Pennsylvania is the state honored by the present speaker of the house, and naturally comes in for a little recognition on the part of this great legislative body—Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, paid in a net revenue of \$165,997.61. Denver, Colorado, turned in \$175,467.74. Yet that state has not a public building within its limits. Colorado has turned into the national treasury \$1,600,000; but its representative here, among all the diseases that are contagious, has not been able to catch the disease known as the speaker's eye. [Laughter.]

I know this amendment will be ruled out of order; but I want to call the attention of the country to the fact that this democratic congress has feathered its own nest; has provided appropriations for Montgomery, and Jackson, and Charleston, and wherever they could find a place to spend the people's money. Yet the total postal receipts for the state of Colorado are more than double those of West Virginia, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, North Carolina, South Carolina, Delaware, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Nebraska. But the state is one of the states of the far west, and is too weak on the floor of this house to have any hope of recognition by the speaker. I say that I am the victim of misplaced generosity. I asked to-day for only \$10,000 to help develop the arid lands of the west, and I was voted down.

Robert Lincoln is a republican, a stalwart and a prompt and efficient business man.

Joubert, the successful Boer commander, considers English officials in South Africa the cause of the war.

We would advise all ex-scouts to take to the stage. Buffalo Bill has reaped a fortune from his efforts as an actor.

Colorado can well congratulate itself upon the freedom from the severe storms reported as occurring in the eastern states.

It is not unlikely that Mr. Howells, ex-editor of the Atlantic Monthly, will receive a foreign appointment. He at present is associated with James R. Osgood & Co.

The World's Fair project is not an assured success. The money already subscribed is conditional upon a site at Inwood, and subscriptions are not readily forthcoming.

The London Examiner, founded by Leigh Hunt seventy years ago, has printed its last number. It has done noble work and has shown patriotism, literary elegance and imaginative power.

The plank bridges of the various street crossings are in an execrable condition. They are dangerous to man and beast, and it is to be hoped that a repairing force will soon take them in hand.

The president yesterday nominated Levi P. Morton as U. S. minister to France; and as commissioners to the Paris international monetary conference, Wm. M. Everts, Allen G. Thurman and Timothy O. Howe.

It now appears that Cameron knew all the while of MacVeagh's appointment. The "family quarrel" was for effect. No doubt we will soon be told that Cameron was in favor of Senator-elect Mitchell.

It is calculated to inspire confidence in the new president, when one observes that his aged mother occupies an honored place in the White House, and that the general is accustomed to refer to her opinion as if still a boy.

Unsuccessful office-seekers should go to Spain. Every change of government in that country is followed by vacancies in every office. Among the positions are forty-three governorships, twenty-five hundred judges, and so on.

During the administration of President Hayes the national net debt was decreased \$208,824,730.27, or ten per cent, in the four years. Had it had not been for the arrears of pension bills, the reduction would have been nearly fifty millions more.

An extra session is probable. The president, Blaine and Windom are in favor of one. Unless the present status changes it will be called about the middle of May. The republicans can then control the house and probably the senate also.

There is a possibility of having in this city a public library. There could be no better investment of surplus funds; for by dissemination of knowledge every community is benefited morally, mentally and naturally politically, and a public library in Colorado Springs where the best books on all subjects were at command of young and old would bring untold advantages to the city. Not only this, but a city owes to the tax payers that they should enjoy every possible advantage. Knowledge is a destroyer of corruption born of ignorance; he who reads thinks, and thinking observes, and observing improves. Let us have the library.

Parnell may be said to have failed as a leader. An agitator he may be, but his power over men is not sufficiently great to enable him to lead them to desired attainments. The land league is also fast crumbling away; there are already the usual two factions of an Irish company springing into existence, and the Irish question will ultimately be settled by other than forcible means. It is true that success would perhaps have brought upon Parnell the eulogies of nations, but his mental, moral and political force has been unequal to his opportunities. No man has had more encouragement, none a more ready following, but his action has been dilatory and at McDavitt's arrest his moral courage has been conspicuously weak.

The following incident in the early life of the late Senator Carpenter is narrated by the Milwaukee Republican:

"He removed to Beloit, Wis., and began the practice of his profession with \$3.50 in his pocket. He had been in Beloit about four weeks when he was attacked by inflammation of the eyes, and was under medical treatment for three years, and for about one year was almost totally blind. During all this time Mr. Choate lent him the money to pay his bills; and on recovery of his eyesight he returned and assumed practice at Beloit. On one occasion, while in the asylum, he had no money to pay his board, and wrote to Mr. Choate to that effect, as he had been invited to do. But, to his dismay, he received no answer. The doctor told him that if he had no false pride in the matter, the best thing was to go over to the Bellevue hospital; that he, the doctor, would go with him and commend him to the superintendent, and would continue to treat him. Mr. Carpenter said he would go, but before he did so he received a letter from Mr. Choate sending him money, saying he had nearly worked himself to death, and his physician had packed him noisome venoms on a steamer and sent him to England, and that in the hurry of his departure he had entirely forgotten to make provision for Mr. Carpenter."

ENGLISH CONCEIT.

A year ago Gladstone described the Boers of South Africa as a vigorous, tenacious, obstinate and free people. To-day the government of which he is the head, is concentrating its forces against these independent Dutchmen, and the war has assumed grave proportions. General Roberts has already embarked for Cape Town with fifteen thousand men; and the sympathy of Gladstone is loudly called for by many of the English journals, which remember his Midlothian speeches.

The Boers have proved themselves a determined people; and not only that but well trained soldiers as well. The correspondents' account of the battle in which Sir George Colley was killed, must reveal to English senses that this war is more than a simple revolt; it must prove to the government that liberty is sought not through defeat, but through victory. It shows, too, that these descendants of the Dutch are eminently capable of taking care of themselves.

But the war in the Transvaal teaches that England has a deep conceit which is not easily dispelled. The supremacy of her arms, the unconquerable force of her armies, and navy have been thoroughly believed in. But the last ten wars in which she has been engaged must have opened the eyes of at least a few to the fact that her able generals may be easily counted and that her arms are not always carried by the victorious. The Canton and Pekin mutinies, the Afghanistan, Abyssinian and Ashantee campaigns, and the Zulu and present war have been anything at first but brilliant successes. In the end, after the loss of many brave men, she no doubt may be declared the victor; but the conceit which occasioned the losses by providing insufficient force has ever shown forth.

In the Afghanistan campaign and after the treaty of Gundamur by which the Afghan Ameer acknowledged himself vanquished, it was a most disastrous conceit which led the British embassy to trust themselves in Kabul with only a handful of troops for protection. The revolt of the Afghans lost Major Cavagnari to England, a brave man and a good diplomatist. In the Zulu war in 1879 conceit led the British officer to advance against the savages with a force so insufficient that from waging a defensive war he was soon in the midst of an offensive one at Elukwe; General Wood had to cut his way out of danger at great peril and it was not until Sir Garnet Wolseley with thirty thousand men at his command arrived at the scene of action that Zululand was conquered.

The Transvaal war is of such blundering conceit that it may bring some good result. England begins to see that the egotism which led her to believe that her power was invincible has brought discredit upon her valued reputation. General Colley believed himself able to retake his garrisons with what troops he had, and without waiting for reinforcements started upon the expedition which cost him his life. His conceit exceeded his power and English pride is humbled. No wonder that the British public begin to doubt; their conceit is gradually being pierced by grave facts. If savages and mountaineers and a small force of indignant republicans can kill and rout and dictate terms of armistice, England fears what effect her incompetency to deal with small powers will have upon strong and not too friendly nations. Already European eyes are turned to southern Africa; there are impatient questionings at home and astonishment that these "little wars" cost so much and accomplish so little; and yet the conceit which has long clouded English common sense, still allows her generals to wage war with insufficient forces. Brave and valiant commanders they are no doubt, but they must also be accused of most consummate egotism.

It is conceit too which prompts England to increase her territory by annexing a small power happening to be next her. She has no valid reason for the present war; the Boers are of another race, interfere with no one, and certainly have proved themselves capable of self government and protection; Afghanistan may have been necessary to protect India from Russia but peaceful negotiations would have answered as well as war; Zululand certainly had little to tempt England beyond its territory.

It is a hopeful sign then when English eyes are seen to open when small campaigns cost so much and gain so little. The sight may pierce through conceit clearly enough to discern the right and justice beyond. When that day arrives it is trusted that telegrams will cease to report loss of brave life nobly lost in an ignoble struggle.

English ships no longer have grog served on board to the sailors. The practice so lovingly commemorated by Captain Marryat, and so regularly mentioned by novels of the past fifty years, has followed the example of floggings in public schools and the use of the "cat" in the navy and succumbed to the cause of self-respect.

There is much questioning in England why General Roberts should be sent to Cape Town in place of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Sir Frederick, but lately home from victory in Afghanistan, knows nothing of Southern Africa, while Sir Garnet, fresh from Zulu victories, should be exceptionally well posted. It is probably one of the myriads known only to home secretaries.

THE COMING ADMINISTRATION.

Under the administration of Mr. Hayes, America may be said to have been a country without a history; that is, there happened in his term no particularly interesting episode. A man of unusual reserve, he devoted his energies to the administration of his country and his success has been such that he retires to private life honored by all, and the sterling qualities of his term acknowledged by even those papers originally opposed to him.

General Garfield enters his term of presidential life in the flood time of American prosperity. No other country has been so successful in agricultural interests, or whose products have equalled our own. Our four millions of farms have become homes of plenty if not also of culture. A lovable home brings love of country. Our agricultural people, since Concord bridge, when,

"The embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world," have been the source of national triumph and strength. General Garfield finds these men to-day contented in their prosperity, rich in their industry, and ready to help and encourage his success.

The financial flurry, under the administration of Mr. Hayes, was in its nature only ephemeral. It had no cause, and it has soon died out. Legitimate business never was on a more solid basis. In the last ten years our exports of domestic merchandise have more than doubled. The value of our exports of bread and breadstuffs for the year ending June 30, 1880 exceeded our exports of raw cotton by nearly seventy-five millions of dollars. We may be considered the agricultural exporting country of the world, for when in 1830 our whole exports amounted to fifty-nine millions agriculture furnished eighty two per cent, and when in the last year they were increased to nearly double the amount, still agriculture furnished 82.9 per cent. of the grand total; and it is to agriculture that we owe the fact of the balance of trade being in our favor.

Our president also has in his favor the unsettled state of Europe. That country where many of the kingdoms, such as France and Germany, are only one fifth of their former size, is torn by internal strife and the great source of its wealth, agriculture, is neglected. It must continue to have the balance of trade against it, if war measures rather than agriculture become the chief thought of the rulers. But with every backward step of Europe, we make one forward.

Our crops also promise to afford wealth to the coming administration. Last year they were never of richer yield; and the coming year, with the boundless plains on which to grow, the energy to care for them, the improved machinery to cultivate, they will undoubtedly influence favorably our trade balances, and above all, will give contentment to the farmers of our country, who are the mainstays of a republic.

General Garfield also enters upon his duties with the tide of immigration in our favor. Every steamer brings its load of farmers and mechanics, who push on to the west, till our fields, irrigate our wastes, and bring national wealth and prosperity. Railroads, too, are sending forth their lines to cultivate, improve and enrich our country. They are already extending themselves to our neighboring republic—Mexico, and are penetrating the solitudes of our territories. Into these now unfrequented spots the emigrant and the speculator will force their way to dig from our virgin soil the accumulation of minerals, and will till our soil until we shall unquestionably become the suppliers of the world.

When are seen the decrease of our national debt, the individual and collective riches, and the commercial prosperity we now enjoy; and when peace is triumphant, party animosities assuaged, electoral results unquestioned, it may well be said that the twentieth presidential administration commences under most auspicious circumstances. Its responsibilities are greater, but so are its resources and opportunities. The auspicious circumstances under which President Garfield enters his office are known to all Europe; it is considered that his administration will be marked by an enormous development of material prosperity, population and trade.

To-day, upon taking his seat as our chief executive, the whole American people, from east to west, north to south, pray that Garfield may be equal to his great opportunities; hope that sectionalism will be obliterated and that the republic may be one in name as in fact; pray that the good and honest principles already inaugurated may be presented and extended, and trust that his administration will be as upright, honest and successful as that of his predecessor.

"It is to be hoped," says the Boston Herald, "that somebody will step on the coat-tail of Mr. Secretary of State Blaine that is to be, if, as is given out, he 'proposes to have a more ambitious and aggressive foreign policy than the present one.' The United States has no call in this direction. Its foreign policy is to mind its own business, and to insist on other people's minding theirs."

David D. McClung has been nominated as surveyor of customs at Cincinnati. President Garfield has also nominated John Green as collector of the Second district of Iowa, and Robert S. Taylor, Indiana, member of the Mississippi river improvement commission.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The question of trade with Mexico has and is occupying the attention of the business and political men of the country. She will soon be brought nearer to us in many ways by the railroads which are now extending themselves over her rich territory. For years she has been our nearest neighbor, and the least known; our sister republic and the least cared for. We have offered her insults which we would not have dared offer had she been a stronger power; but to-day her policy, richness and achievements are better known and appreciated.

The country itself is topographically beautiful. The two great arms of mountains extending north and south form high table lands where all the year is a climate which is mild and invigorating. In climbing from the sea level to these heights, a distance of six thousand feet, one experiences all the climates of the world. On the coast are the hot and tropical climes; here are grown in rich profusion all the productions known to civilization. There are groves of oranges, lemons and bananas; the soil produces without artificial aid, and some of the finest grazing lands of the world are found. Climbing higher up the mountains the heat is tempered by the cool winds of the distant snowy mountain peaks, and vegetation is rich and abundant. Here valleys and fields are covered with the richest earth; corn, wheat and limitless groves of oranges and bananas extend in every direction. Here too, and throughout all Mexico, are found mines of silver, gold, tin and other minerals, all waiting the touch of enterprise to yield riches to the prospector and farmer.

Mexican cities are constantly improving, the country is being better cultivated, the mines are being opened, railroads being built, and the people generally are slowly yet surely overcoming the sluggishness born of three centuries of slavery to Spanish tyranny and revolutions and are more and more awake to the realization that their success depends upon international intercourse.

Believing that Mexico ought to be a field for the sale of American goods the fact must not be lost sight of that to obtain this trade there are several things to be done. The good will of the Mexican people must be obtained. In the past their annexation to the states has been the bug bear; naturally independent, they have feared this enough to render them at times opposed to American trade. To overcome this feeling there is no better way than to build railroads. Steel rails are apt to drain all ill feeling born of ignorance. Once let their cities be brought near our own, and trade will increase rapidly.

American manufacturers also must not expect Mexican trade to come to them; they must go to it. They must accommodate their goods to the people—not endeavor to accustom the people to their materials. The goods for eastern cities will not do for the City of Mexico. A treaty of reciprocity will not avail half as much as will the perseverance of merchants and capitalists.

It is now a most opportune time to increase our trade with Mexico. The people there are ready, our markets need increase of territory, and our government is on friendly terms with that of Mexico. Mexico also has not been disturbed by internal troubles; her last elections have been quiet and orderly, and her people look with increasing interest upon all questions affecting their country. Let the merchants be ready, not only with their goods, but to listen to advice, and by the time the great roads now pushing their way to the Mexican capital are completed, there will be a vigorous trade to take advantage of the facilities they will afford.

If the Mountaineer will do a little figuring it will see that a four per cent. bond is more profitable for the government to place than the three per cent. The three per cents were first made payable in five years and redeemable in ten. Now this was done on the theory that the government would pay off this debt in ten years. If four per cents were offered, they would bring about 1.15. The amount of debt to be funded is about \$700,000,000. But it would take only \$610,000,000 in four per cents at 1.15 to realize this. Here would be a shrinkage of the debt \$90,000,000 the first thing, and there would be \$90,000,000 less to pay interest on. It would be much cheaper for the government to do this than to issue three per cents at par if the debt were to run but ten years. If it were to run one hundred years, it would be preferable to place the three per cents at 90. But this is not the case. The funding experience of the world shows that a bond for a short period of time at a very low rate of interest is poor policy.

Cameron not a Cameron.

Cincinnati Commercial.
It seems to be pretty well established that the new senator from Pennsylvania is not precisely a Cameron man. Don Cameron himself is not a Cameron man in the old sense of the term. He has been much enlightened, educated up and improved within a year.

State Joke Ended.

Denver Tribune.
Mr. Hayes is no longer president. It is also in order for democratic papers to say that Mr. Tilden's term is ended. This will be the last chance to use that little joke about Tilden's term.

UNAVAILING RETROSPECTION.

The various retrospections that come and go in this busy world of thought and action bring nothing more pleasant than the picture of some old home we once could call our own. One has only to shut the eyes to the present, and the mind will recall with amusement or regret, that ancient mansion, where, if one has been particularly fortunate, his early days were passed. That rural scene, with the vast extent of meadow; the brook we knew so well, the trees we climbed, the nests we found, and the distant wood where we listened to the sighing of the wind through the tops of perfumed pine, and the companions of those days, will come before us again with every familiar feature.

And the house itself. It was old when we were young; it stood upon a low and sandy shore, and from its broad piazza one could look far off to Swanton light-house and watch the ships as they sailed into Oldtown port, or as they went away to distant shores and gradually left only their top masts above the far-off horizon. What delicious breezes came from over that broad ocean and played around one as he caught his morning nap on that piazza; or how well remembered are the fierce storms that shook the old house to its foundations and sent the salty spray high up the stone-made light house. On pleasant days too, numerous were the excursions to distant islands; or if tired of the sea, then to the well known sunset rock, situated among the fresh green maples of the forest.

But it is the house itself we remember most distinctly. The aroma of age which hung about it, the ghostly tales, the huge fire places, the white and figured wainscoting and the mysterious attic crowded with trunk and box, each having its curious tale all come back again. We remember well the stormy days when in this attic we listened to the roaring of the winds and the pattering of the rains while we read to one another.

But old things are not always the most comfortable, and it is often better to dream of what has been than to be forced into living in some home which we think reminds us of the past. The business man riding through the country for a vacation has perchance often passed some noble homestead and has longed to purchase it, with its ghosts, open fires and all. By chance it becomes for sale; he can hardly realize that it may become his own but a conversation with the town broker reassures him, and before night the ancient house becomes his. Already the memory of his old home clothes this new one with sweet fancies; he imagines his past childhood will be restored; he already has put away modern improvements, and will have only the old forms again; gas, water and furnace will give place to oil lamps, the open well, and bright back logs.

If there is one drawback to this imaginative person's happiness, it is that his wife, when he unfolds his acts at evening, calls him an idiot, deprecates his taste, and wonders if he has no mercy on her to expect that housekeeping can be carried on where there are no conveniences. And later on, too, life in the new old home does not seem quite as brilliant as he thought for; the well is apt to get dry, the open fires smoke, the faded oil becomes monotonous and the airy halls without a furnace heat give one colds and chills; the oil lamps too, are not so easily lighted as gas, and at the end of the year our poetic friend from wondering why people will sell such a home, becomes a most earnest individual in disposing of his purchase. And if at last he succeeds, he heals the long breach with his wife, and a sober man, goes back to the modern style without a grumble.

So onward moves the world, and we with it. The past can never come again, and the old home, like the old days, must give place to the new life in which we live. Retrospection, pleasant in itself, becomes unavailing when we seek by it to bring the past into the present of our lives.

The campaign of England against the Boers still continues in Transvaal. The ill luck which seems to attend the early campaigns of the British is prolonged in this war to a melancholy extent. The latest telegrams report the death of Sir George Colley, the English commander in chief, who was shot while leading his troops in a recent engagement, and General Wood, who was his successor temporarily. It is also reported that an armistice has been granted until the 14th.

There can be no valid excuse for England in making war in Transvaal. The territory includes all the country to the north of the Vaal river and has an area of about one hundred and fifteen thousand square miles and a population of some three hundred thousand. The Boers, against whom the present campaign is waged, considered that they owed nothing to the British and in 1840 set up a republic of their own further up the river; they considered themselves to be occupying a free territory and expected only to contest their footing with the savages.

But England, perhaps from love of territory, thought otherwise, and in 1847 Transvaal was formally annexed to the Cape Colony.

Such in brief is the outline of events that have led up to the present war. England wants to add to her imperial possessions; and the Boers want their independence and have rebelled.

What the end of the war will be no one questions. England is too powerful for so small a power as that of the Boers to long contend against, but the engagements thus far prove the Dutch to be no mean opponents, and demonstrate the conceit of the English when they expect to crush a rebellion with a handful of men.

Sir George Colley was too good an officer to lose his life in so small a campaign. Had he listened to advice he would not have attempted to frighten a people fighting for their independence by showing them a few British regulars; the Boers were as well armed, quite as determined and as well trained as Colley's own troops and the result of that over confidence which was shown by commanders in Afghanistan and Zululand is that England loses a brave officer and a good soldier.

But it is quite likely that the utter overthrow of the Boers is near at hand. General Roberts, of Afghanistan fame, is proceeding to the cape, who by his indomitable energy will no doubt add another victory to those which have already made him famous.

A Talk with Mr. James.

New York Tribune.
The postmaster of New York is a brown eyed man of some youthfulness of address, as if he had been the teacher of a young ladies' seminary, where sensibility had always to be expected. He makes one feel that kindness is the natural law of life, and force and talent only small accessories which would produce a good kind of life if it was general.

"Mr. James," was said incidentally, "do you have any expectation of becoming postmaster-general?"

"Not more than one chance to ninety-nine," said Mr. James. "Mr. Conkling's friends are working for the treasury department, not for the postoffice, and," dropping his voice—"Mr. Conkling put me here. I have to think of the wishes of our friends first."

"Would you like the postoffice department?"
"I would like to try to give New York and some other of our large cities a free daily delivery every hour, like London. We give six deliveries and have 500 carriers. New York ought to be equal in postal facilities to any city on the globe. It has been by ministering to the postal completeness of London that the British postoffice department pays a revenue; for I understand that, omitting London, there would not be a surplus."

"Has New York a revenue value to the general postoffice department?"
"Yes, we pay a surplus of \$2,700,000 a year. The general deficit at Washington is about \$3,500,000, arising, of course, from the star service in the sparse districts."

"Has New York the best advantages in the United States?"

"Hardly. Chicago excels it in the system of making the railroads co-operate with business hours and wants—the work of poor Bangs, who died doing it. You see we are insular here, and the distance to the trains is considerable, and obstacles interpose in ice, fogs, and storms, while the railways run to suit passengers and not mails. Our western and northern trains arrive about seven o'clock, and the mails are seldom delivered here till eight or after, when our carriers have gone out on their first round. Then the mail is thrown at us in a mass, when the forenoon is tolerably advanced, and we have no margin of time to assort them. The influence of a postmaster general aware of this state of things from a knowledge of this postoffice might be exerted to the benefit of the whole country, which is so closely bound to New York, for a more prompt morning connection and an hourly delivery. The mail would then get a great deal of the business now done by private agencies, and within the city limits have nearly the promptness of the telegraph. If it could be relied on to take a letter and receive an answer within business hours the receipts here would increase materially. Time is the whole object of the modern world, to economize it, utilize it, and give reliability to its ebbs and flows."

When Fernando Wood was Censured.

Correspondence Philadelphia Times.
Fernando Wood was once censured by the house of representatives. I well remember the time. It was in January, 1858, while the reconstruction bill was under discussion. Mr. Wood, of course, opposed the bill, and during a very bitter speech he spoke of the measure excitedly as "a bill without a title; a child without a name, and, probably, without a father; a monstrosity; a measure the most infamous of the many infamous acts of this most infamous congress." There was at once a tremendous excitement in the house. John A. Bingham at once called Mr. Wood to order and denounced his language. Mr. Dawes demanded that the words should be taken down, which was done, and he then offered a resolution directing that Mr. Wood be censured by the speaker within the bar of the house. The resolution was passed—aye, 114; nays, 38—and speaker (Collax) called Mr. Wood before him and read from May's Parliamentary Practice a short chapter on the respect due from a member to the parliamentary body, and then, with a mild reproof, bade Mr. Wood to return to his seat. The New York member was not more disturbed by the proceedings than he would have been by the calling of the roll. He had the air of one conferring favor on the speaker. When he reached his seat he asked, in the blandest manner if he would be allowed to finish his speech. This raised a laugh, but the house would not hear him, and he was compelled to print the remainder of his speech.

Mr. Spofford, the librarian of congress is described as apparently about fifty-five tall, gray-haired and nervous. "Like most great specialists he seems modest and retiring, but he is never tired of talking about the library, which has grown under his watchful and loving eye from 25,000 volumes to nearly 400,000. He thinks nothing but books from morning till night and there is not a volume in this vast collection with whose contents he is not measurably familiar. He knows where turn for any book that may be wanted; he fairly delights in unearthing forgotten facts and startling statistics from old volumes that nobody else knows anything about. Many a member of congress has gained wide celebrity as a wise and winning legislator by a judicious use of Spofford's book knowledge, but dreamy-eyed enthusiasts never care to use his facts so long as he has the privilege of garnering them."

Blaine has the broadest smile of any of the great senators.

Governor Rout did not get there. The joke is ended.

The trip to Mentor by Conkling will not be his pleasantest remembrance.

Five of the cabinet are lawyers, one is a journalist, and one a business man.

Secretary of War Lincoln must not be too exacting with young General Sherman.

Hunt's boom began so late that no time was given western papers to get his biography.

Horace White speaks of the "essential knavery" of the 5th section of the refunding bill.

Secretary Windom is regarded as an expansionist, and as likely to support the western policy on currency.

The cabinet took three senators. It is not composed of fossils and broken-down politicians. They are all taken from active life.

The next time Colorado wants a cabinet position, let her select a man able to fill one. The nonsense went altogether too far this time and brought her claims into contempt.

The inaugural of the president gives general satisfaction throughout the country. Even the New York World finds itself able to commend that portion relating to inter-oceanic canals.

The Tribune, in its sort of socialistic attack on national banks, gets no sympathy from Garfield. He is strongly in favor of the system, and thinks section 5 of the defunct bill very bad legislation.

There was only one veto that President Hayes' failed to make that he should have made. It was the bill for back pensions. This is likely to take about \$100,000,000 out of the treasury finally.

Suppose Garfield's secretary of the treasury should exercise his discretion and sell \$100,000,000 of the four per cents. They would net nearly \$115,000,000, and thus reduce the debt \$15,000,000.

Kirkwood will be the father of the cabinet, being sixty-eight years old. Windom is fifty-four, Blaine fifty-one, MacVeagh and James about forty-five, Lincoln about forty-two, and Hunt unknown.

Now that Colorado did not get a cabinet position, she should claim a position on the international monetary commission. Senator Hill will be by far the ablest representative Colorado can have.

Secretary of State Blaine is conceded by all to be the strongest man in the new cabinet. In the senate he will be much missed and the leadership on many questions will be taken from New England.

Jay Gould has been interviewed by the N. Y. Herald and declares himself a mere passenger in his great railroad schemes. But many would gladly be such a passenger; he no doubt has a pass and possibly a few dividends of the road.

John Kelly and David Davis engaged in conversation on the floor of the United States senate is certainly a remarkable event. John has lately been quite conspicuous in Washington. It is his last appearance we trust.

The Georgetown Courier has a very sensible comment on Senator Teller's recommendation to pay out the specie reserve for redemption purposes. We regret to see a tendency in our senior senator toward heresies which have been so oft exploded.

The claims of Speaker Randall that the democratic house had contributed to bring about our present prosperity is quite cheeky. The democrats in the house tried to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payment and opposed all other legislation that has contributed to our prosperity.

Garfield's class at Williams College will be well represented at Washington. It will have the first man there, the president. Gillilan, treasurer of the United States; Mr. Jacobs, member of congress for New York; General Rockwell, assistant quartermaster general, and a clerk in the treasury department were all members of his class.

The death of Mr. Payne, of the News is a great loss to journalism in Colorado. He was the best collector of news in the state. He could stand on the street corner of a busy city and gather a column full of interesting news, while the ordinary journalist would find it difficult to collect a stickful. Personally he was generous, kind and noble. His acquaintances were all friends.

The Leadville Herald talks this clear common sense regarding the 5th section of the funding bill which has just been vetoed: "The effort to make the three per cent funding bill appear to be just what is needed to benefit the country, is like an argument to show that it would benefit a groceryman to sell for a profit of three cents when it requires three and a half per cent to run his business. The three per cents are all right for those who wish to invest, but to say that the banks shall invest in them is in effect to regulate the private business of the banks."

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The inaugural address of Garfield yesterday will not be numbered among his ablest state papers we fancy. But it may be said that there was no occasion to call for an able paper. He was not addressing congress and his address could have no practical bearing on legislation. He simply told the people in a general sort of a way what he thought about the more prominent issues before them. He hinted at remedies for evils rather than any practical definite advice. Still the address was sufficiently committal to show where he will stand on some of the great public questions, if one will only read between the lines.

The topic now agitating the public mind is finance. If one reads between the lines he will see that he would have vetoed the funding bill and upheld the national banks. He favors a withdrawal of the greenbacks. He is for gold and silver as a currency, and thinks the tendency is toward bi-metalism, but he questions whether it is wise to continue coinage under the present law. His most pronounced position is that in favor of a currency which has the same purchasing value in any market in the world which it has here. That is, he don't believe in legislating 15 cents into a silver dollar. His position on finance he plainly tells us will be the same he has taken in congress.

While he kindly says little about civil service reform, he strikes at the root of the whole matter when he says offices do not belong to politicians or the incumbents, but to the government, and the duties are to be discharged in the interest of the government and not of a party. This shows well enough his theory is the same as that of the reformers. His remark about what he intends to recommend to congress is directly in line with a recent circular of the civil service reform association of New York.

While Mr. Garfield's very temperate and carefully worded address shows that he is not inclined to antagonize any one, still it shows that he is in sympathy with the most criticised features of the past administration. He will be, above all things, for a sound and honest currency. He is for education and a free ballot, and is opposed to polygamy and bulldozing. We may expect that his administration will be wise, firm, conservative and conciliatory.

The appointment of General Merritt as collector of the port of New York was not considered at the time in the interest of civil service reform, but it has been. One of the criticised features of Collector Arthur's administration was the extravagance of the weigher's department. Under Collector Arthur the average cost to the government of weighing a ton was 28½ cents. This has been reduced to 17 cents, or about 40 per cent. Under Collector Arthur the average cost of collecting a dollar of revenue was .776 of one cent. Under Merritt it has been .516 of a cent, or a reduction in the expense of collecting revenue of over a third. Mr. Merritt has not been more honest than Mr. Arthur, but he has conducted the custom house solely in the interest of the government. Under Mr. Arthur, Mr. Conkling was a sort of a partner of the United States and the custom house was run in the interest of this firm. The expenses of the weighing was increased because Mr. Arthur was obliged to take care of the friends of Mr. Conkling. It is all very bright to sneer at civil service reform, but the people are not inclined to think that a humbug which reduced the expenses of collecting the revenue a third. A few facts like these will convince all but the politicians that it is better that all large government offices like the New York custom house should be conducted on business principles purely, independent of politics; rather than as a political machine, especially when a saving is effected equal to about \$300,000 a year in a single government office.

One of the most violent and persistent opponents of President Hayes' southern policy was the New York Times. Finally as Mr. Hayes is about to go out of office, it takes the following sensible view of the matter, which is precisely the same ground taken by Mr. Hayes' supporters in the beginning of his administration:

We have condemned the southern policy of the president as a surrender of principles which belong to the very essence of republicanism, but it may be freely admitted that no other policy would have satisfied that large body of northern republicans to whom state government upheld by military force were a constant cause of offense, and whose sympathy a "down-trodden" south would have survived every argument except the demonstration they have had of what the south is capable of doing when left entirely to itself.

Mr. Gould believes in corporations. Business men, he says go into corporations to make money, and to do that the company must manage their business in the best possible manner. Large corporations, as a rule, are a benefit to the community, giving as they do by their power, low rates, quick work and general satisfaction. He says the American Union could not compete with the Western Union.

The Denver Tribune is at fault in declaring Colorado Springs to have been visited by snow on Sunday. At Pueblo there were four inches, and at Denver as much, while at the Springs the dust was not even settled, and the only contribution was that shovelled from the platform of the Denver train at the station.

THE CABINET.

The cabinet nominated by Garfield yesterday is a queer mixture of policy, concession, and independent judgment. The appointment of Blaine was a matter of policy. The appointment of Windom, Kirkwood, Lincoln and Hunt were concessions to localities or political cliques, none of whom having any especial fitness for the positions for which they are named. James and MacVeagh were Garfield's own nominations, independent of outside dictation and appointed purely for their fitness to fill the respective positions to which they were nominated. It is by no means a cabinet as strong as that which Hayes nominated because it was not so independently selected. Garfield was evidently hampered by a desire to please all sections of the country and all cliques in the party. In the latter he has failed because too much was demanded of him. Garfield has selected, however, representatives of all the factions at Chicago. Messrs. Blaine and Kirkwood represent the Blaine element. Lincoln, James, and Windom, who played the Minnesota delegation in the interest of Grant, represent the undaunted 306. MacVeagh will represent the Sherman and Edmunds men or reformers. What Hunt was we cannot tell. The representation is in proportion to the strength of the factions. Grant, 3; Blaine, 2; Sherman, 1; unknown, 1. Looking at the sections from which the cabinet comes, New England has one, the middle states two, the south one, and the northwest three. The cabinet will fairly please the country and probably is as good a compromise as Garfield could have made. With a strong man like Garfield at the head of the government, a commonplace cabinet is most useful. Garfield is so strong a man that the administration of the departments will be able and satisfy the nation. The following is a more particular notice:

Secretary Blaine is in every respect a strong man. He is the most popular leader in American politics. His nomination is equivalent to Garfield's giving up the management of foreign affairs entirely, for Blaine leads rather the follows. He has the most distinct personality of any member of the cabinet. His administration of our foreign affairs will be more dashy and stirring than any we have had of late years. Mr. Blaine first began his national career eighteen years ago in the lower house. He first served six years on the floor, six in the speaker's chair, on the floor again and then five years in the senate. His knowledge of public affairs ought therefore to be extensive, though in his public career he has never given much attention to foreign affairs, except in the single instance of the fishery question. We may expect his administration of our foreign affairs to be intensely American as well as brilliant. The Monroe doctrine will be stoutly upheld.

Secretary Windom is an Ohio man, but has been a resident of Minnesota since 1855. He began his service in the lower house of congress in 1859, and remained until 1869, when he declined a re-election. In 1870 he was appointed to the senate to fill a vacancy, and has been in the senate since. Though never having had much to do with financial affairs purely, he has served in both houses on the committees on appropriations. For several years before the senate became democratic, he was chairman of the committee on appropriations. He is thoroughly conversant with all matters connected with the receipts and expenditures of public moneys. Thus far he is an exceedingly fit man to occupy this position. Whether he will equal to managing delicate funding operations is a question. He voted for the silver bill and is a good friend of silver. He voted against the funding bill, which shows he has some common sense on such matters. He will represent neither extreme eastern or western sentiment on financial matters.

Secretary Kirkwood is a Marylander by birth. He has been in office most of the time since 1845. He was elected governor of Iowa in 1859, 1861 and 1875. In 1866 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Senator Harlan. He was elected to the senate in 1876 and took his seat in 1877, and is now a member of that body. He is considered a useful and industrious man rather than a very able man. He is quite advanced in years, being 68 years old. On the Indian question he will be western in his ideas and yet conservative. He voted with Senator Hill and against Senator Teller during the consideration of the Ute bill a year ago. The appointment has no decided merit, unless that it is not a bad one.

Secretary Lincoln is a well-to-do Chicago lawyer. His business is principally in the way of collections. During the Grant campaign in Illinois for the nomination in May 1880, he made some sensible speeches. This is about all that can be said of him. His appointment is probably due to two things: First, because he bears the name of the man who is to-day most revered in this country and second because Senator Logan, to whom Garfield feels indebted, asked for the appointment. Another reason that might be given is that he wanted to appoint some one from Illinois and there was no other candidate but Storrs so Garfield chose the least of two evils. He won't do any harm nor add any strength to the cabinet. He is the most common place of all.

Attorney General MacVeagh will be a strong man in the cabinet. He is perhaps the best constitutional lawyer that has oc-

cupied the position since Mr. Evarts in 1868. He married Senator Don Cameron's sister, but there has always been the bitterest warfare between MacVeagh and the Camerons, politically. He has occupied but two prominent offices. One was on the commission appointed by President Hayes to visit Louisiana in 1877, and the other was as a member of the Pennsylvania state constitutional convention in 1872. Here he made his great reputation. Though a young man, about 35, he was confessedly the ablest man in it. He distinguished himself by fighting and beating the corporations. Nearly all the great sweeping reforms in the constitution adopted by the convention were advocated by him. He is, with the exception of Blaine, the ablest man in the cabinet. He will be Garfield's most trusted adviser. He will bring to bear on all legal questions one of the acutest and best equipped legal minds in the country. His nomination will be particularly distasteful to Cameron. Garfield's reason for not taking Cameron's advice is probably because of the split in the party in the senatorial contest.

Postmaster-General James is a splendid appointment. This is not the position which New York perhaps deserved. Conkling opposed this nomination not on personal grounds, but because he thought New York deserved something better. Besides he cannot use James. James however, has been a Conkling man all through the fight with Hayes though never using his political position to help Conkling. It is not the nomination that Conkling or New York politicians wanted, but it is the fittest one of all that is made. No department will be conducted more ably, business-like, or honestly. His administration of the New York post-office has given him a national reputation. There will be reforms in the post-office department of an extensive character. He is the first man in many years to take charge of the business of this department who really know anything about the business.

About Judge Hunt we know nothing except that he is judge of the court of claims and comes from Louisiana. It is to be presumed that he is a pretty good man as Garfield considered carefully the claims of Bruce, Settle and other southern republicans.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

IV.—Northern Constellations.

PROF. F. H. LOUD OF COLORADO COLLEGE While describing constellations which contain telescopic objects of interest, I have passed by several in the neighborhood of the North Pole, which are, at least at the present season, more easily visible. To-day most of the hour must be taken up in tracing these northern constellations, without description of the peculiarities of individual stars.

Cassiopeia is a constellation which should be as familiar as the Great Bear, since it is traced with equal ease, and, like it, is always above the horizon. It is situated in the milky-way, where the latter is nearest the Pole star, and is in a direction from the latter just opposite that of the handle of the Dipper. The principal stars are arranged somewhat in the form of a chair. Two stars, Beta and Kappa, form the first leg. The latter, which is at the angle where the leg joins the seat, is faint. The other leg is formed by Alpha and Gamma, together with a fainter star, Eta, between them, but slightly out of line and nearer to Alpha. The two stars at the lower ends of the two legs, Alpha and Beta, have received proper names, Alpha being called Schedir and Beta, Caph. The back is formed by drawing a line from Gamma directly away from Caph to Delta, thence in a direction parallel to the line between Alpha and Gamma, to Epsilon. This last line, beyond Epsilon to an equal distance, terminates in Iota; while extending it in the opposite direction, to meet the line from Beta to Alpha, finds Theta at the intersection. Iota may be considered the head of the chair, but Theta is without that figure.

As in the case of Ursa Minor, the figure which it seems to us easiest to trace in the stars is at that from which the constellation derives its name. The form in which they were arranged by the Greeks is that of the legendary "Ethiopian Queen," to whom Milton refers near the beginning of *Il Penseroso*. Schedir is in the shoulder of the figure, Gamma near the waist, Delta at the knee and Epsilon in the foot, while Beta is behind the Queen, in the throne upon which she is seated.

Beside Cassiopeia is her husband Cepheus, the king of Ethiopia. In the case of this constellation, which includes no very prominent stars, it will be sufficient to bound the space in the heavens which it covers; which may be done by drawing a line from Beta Cassiopeiae to the nearest star in Cygnus, a star in a line with the upright beam of the cross, extending beyond Alpha Cygni, thence to the tip of the left wing, thence to the Pole star, and so back to Caph. The last part of the boundary extending from the pole to Caph, should be specially noticed, as it coincides nearly with the "first meridian," an imaginary line which is to the heavens what the meridian of Greenwich is upon the earth. As longitudes are reckoned upon the terrestrial equator from its intersection with the latter, so right ascensions are reckoned on the equator of the heavens from the first meridian. Prolonged beyond Caph, about as far as the latter is from the pole, the first meridian extends very near Alpha Andromedae, and a little further on passes Gamma Pegasi, not

quite so near, and intersects the equator and ecliptic at a distance from the latter of these two stars about equal to the interval between them. This interval is fifteen degrees, very nearly; and the two stars named, with Alpha, and Beta Pegasi form a figure often referred to as "the square in Pegasus," though one angle of it, as has been said, is in Andromeda. The sides of this square are nearly meridians and parallels of declination, so that Alpha and Beta Pegasi are due south at the same time, an hour before the stars on the first meridian. At present this occurs in the day time, but in the summer and fall the stars may be seen crossing the meridian, Alpha lowest, since it is nearest the equator, while directly below them only a little way above the horizon, is Fomalhaut, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of the Southern Fish.

The square in Pegasus is visible now quite early in the evening, near the north-western horizon. The remainder of the constellation contains only small stars. The area which it covers may be pretty accurately got by extending the diagonals of the square through Alpha and Beta Pegasi until their length is doubled and then joining the ends of the extended lines.

To trace the constellation Andromeda will require more attention, both because the form is more irregular, and because we shall have to return soon to locate one or two important objects within it. There are three small stars, of which the central one is brightest, situated near Alpha Andromedae. One of them is in the extension of the northern side of the square, that is, the side reaching to Beta Pegasi. From this the line of the three stars points towards the pole, so as to be parallel with the other side of the square. These three stars are in the breast of Andromeda. The middle one of the three, Delta, is about half way between Alpha and Beta Andromedae. Beta is in the waist. At a distance from Alpha about equal to that of Delta, but in a line pointing to Alpha Cassiopeiae, is another small star, which with Delta and Beta forms three angles of a square. The fourth angle is occupied by Nu Andromedae, in the knee, while Mu is midway between Nu and Beta. The line from Beta to Nu extends nearly across the constellation, and is situated about midway of its length; for in a line parallel to it one side are two stars marking the two feet, at a distance from Beta about equal to that of Alpha on the other side, which marks the head. In this small square in Andromeda only one of the stars, Beta, is very bright. If the diagonal extending to Beta is prolonged beyond it so as to rather more than double its length, we are brought into the center of a small constellation called the Triangle, consisting of three stars in the form of a right-angled triangle, one side of which is about four times as long as the other. The longer side is parallel to the line joining Delta and Mu Andromedae. The three stars are named Alpha, Beta, and Gamma; Beta being at the right angle, Alpha at the extremity of the longer, and Gamma at that of the shorter side.

The next constellation in order is named Perseus, represented as an armed warrior, his drawn sword is his right hand, and in his left the head of the Gorgon, Medusa. All his figure, except the left foot of Perseus and the Gorgon's head, lies in the milky way. The head of Medusa is a cluster in an irregular quadrilateral form, which is reached by extending the line from Alpha to Gamma Trianguli, making the extension one and a half times as long as the distance between those two stars. The brightest star in the cluster is at the corner nearest the pole, and is called Algol, or Beta Persei; a star of which there will be something further to say ere long. The remainder of the constellation may be easily traced by a curve of stars extending through it, as though drawn around a point in Andromeda, near the Triangle, as a centre. Beginning directly behind the chair seen in Cassiopeia, at first no very conspicuous stars are reached though two of the fourth magnitude, situated one in the uplifted right hand, the other in the head, may be taken as beginning the curve, which is continued by Gamma in the shoulder, Alpha in the side, a smaller star in the right thigh, Epsilon in the left knee, and Delta, which, with Omicron, is in the left foot. The line between Epsilon and Delta points directly to the well-known cluster of the Pleiades, while that from Epsilon to Beta (Algol) is at right angles to the former; hence the path from the Pleiades to Algol, by this route, is like the move of a knight in chess.

Of the constellations thus far described, the following are situated in whole or in part in the milky way,—first, Cygnus, then the head of Cepheus, then Cassiopeia, and lastly Perseus. The next portion of that stream is occupied by the legs of Auriga, the Waggoner. This constellation is one of the easiest to trace, and is recognized by the very conspicuous star of the first magnitude Capella, in one shoulder, a little north of the milky way. The other shoulder contains a second magnitude star, Beta, further from the milky way. The head is a smaller star still further north, so far in fact from the shoulders as to suggest a quite unusual length of neck. There are two stars in each knee, and one in each foot, the last two being just on the southern edge of the milky way. The line between the feet is far from parallel to that between the shoulders; the two, if extended, would converge somewhere near Algol,

There are only three more constellations between the north pole and the northern half of the ecliptic, and these three are so unimportant that they may be merely mentioned. Leo Minor, the smallest Lion, is a group of small stars between and a little below the hind feet of Ursa Major. The Lynx and the Camelopard have neither of them a single star above the fourth magnitude, although they occupy a considerable space; the former between Ursa Major and Auriga, the latter extending from Auriga and Perseus to the pole. The boundary between them may be drawn from the head of Auriga toward Alpha Ursae Majoris.

Five of the constellations which I have described to-day are associated in a single legend, and since there is not time to consider the constellations in detail, I will use what remains of the hour in telling briefly the old fairy story, which you will find in full, and very charmingly told, in Hawthorne's "Wonder Book."

Perseus and his mother, Danae, were cast by the waves on the island of Seriphus when he was a child. As he grew to manhood the king of the island demanded his services, and charged him to procure the head of a terrible monster named Medusa, whose hair was serpents, and whose look changed the unlucky beholder on the instant to stone. Perseus undertook the commission, and by the aid of Mercury and Minerva carried it out. These divinities instructed him to procure weapons as miraculous as his task—a magic wallet, winged shoes to carry him through the air, and the helmet of Pluto, which made the wearer invisible. He found Medusa asleep, and without looking upon her face, directed his blow by means of the image on his polished shield, for it appears that the reflected rays did not possess the petrifying power. The head fell at a single blow, but while he stooped to pick it up, serpents sprung to life wherever a drop of blood touched the earth, while from the severed neck of the horrible Gorgon sprang at once the beautiful winged horse Pegasus, afterwards the famous steed of Bellerophon and of the Muses. Perseus seems to have been too intent upon securing the head to capture this horse, but as soon as the former was safe in his wallet he made all speed to escape from Medusa's Gorgon sisters, who were aroused to avenge her death. Eluding them, by the aid of his helmet, he soared through the air toward Seriphus, and after meeting various adventures on the way, came to the coast of Ethiopia, for that country had a coast line then, like Bohemia in the time of Shakespeare. Here reigned Cepheus and Cassiopeia, who were at the time in sore distress, for a sea monster was destroying their people, and no propitiation could be made except by exposing their daughter Andromeda to be devoured. As Perseus approached he saw the maiden chained to a rock, and swiftly descending he promised Cepheus to destroy the monster in return for his daughter's hand. Under the circumstances, Cepheus of course did not hesitate to make the contract; nor was Perseus slow in performing his part, for just then the serpent advanced toward his prey. Perseus interposed with a novel weapon, the Gorgon's head, one glance at which transformed the unlucky monster into lifeless rock.

Widow's Woods.

The Republican asks what did Mr. Schurz and Mr. Curtis do during the late campaign. Mr. Schurz went into the campaign about two months before Senator Conkling and some others of the 306 got into line. His speech in Indianapolis was confessedly one of the ablest of the campaign and had great influence with the German voters. When we remember Indiana's republican majority in October was only 5,000, we can see he contributed very largely to the result. George William Curtis did a great deal to bring the 20,000 scratchers in New York of the year before back into the fold and helped gain the victory in New York.

Widow's Woods.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.] A female cigar peddler, sharp, persistent and valuable, who says she has been "in the business" for many years, is the novelty in down-town offices; possibly the relic of a cigar dealer disposing of her widow's weeds.

Idea of Greatness.

Baltimore American. Different people have different ideas about the height of greatness. A woman arrested for intoxication was discharged by a justice on Wednesday, upon which she broke out with, "May God bless you, judge. May you live long and happy, and may you be chief grand marshal of the St. Patrick's day parade before you die."

Its Muddy Check.

Silver Cliff Prospect. The Denver Tribune says "the enthusiasm to make Colorado Springs the capital is, as yet, confined to Colorado Springs. Common sense has quarantined it most effectively. Denver is still away in advance and will stay there. May trembling may be 'still away in advance,' but it is anything but silent when it comes to presenting its muddy check. That Denver desires the capital admits of no doubt; but the success of its endeavors is another matter. It has our heartfelt sympathy in its bereavement, but we cannot help it if it loses the capital, and we hope its loss will be our gain. As for trembling, we fear that the reflection of its own deplorable condition causes its diseased imagination to desire that the malady which now has so firm a hold upon it becomes an epidemic. It will never affect this city, however."

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be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do
not want any advertisements from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Saturday's Daily.

Flags were floating from the liberty pole
on the plaza and from several private
buildings yesterday in commemoration of
the inauguration of President-elect Gar-
field.

Officer McClelland, of the Denver police
force, who was caught in the act of
offering Seybold \$500, to compromise the
robbery case, has tendered his resignation
to the city council of Denver.

The college legislature held their closing
session yesterday afternoon in the col-
lege chapel. These legislative gatherings
have been attended with interest by the
students, and the parliamentary practice
which they have experienced will no doubt
be of future benefit to many of them. At
the close of the session Speaker Hallock
was presented with a cane. Clerk Car-
roll and Assistant Clerk Gately were
made the recipients of a combined interest
in a gold pen. There is some talk of an
extra session, but Representative Johnson
informs us that there is no reliability in
the rumor.

It is now expected that the opera house
will be ready for the opening by the 10th
of April. The auditorium is entirely
plastered and the carpenters are putting
on the finishing touches. Mr. Sullivan,
of Chicago, who has the contract for de-
corating the interior and painting the scenery,
is now on the road with a force of
men to do the work, and is expected to
arrive in the city either to-day or to-mor-
row. Mr. Sullivan has the reputation of
being the best artist decorator in the west,
and no money or pains will be spared to
finish the interior in the latest and most
modern style.

The bunko men, Adams, Sparks and
Varnes, who robbed Seybold of the \$1,000
on the Leadville express last Saturday
night, were arraigned before Justice
Whittemore in Denver again on Thurs-
day, but on account of the sickness of
Adams the case was postponed. The
Republican says that desperate efforts are
being made to compromise the case, as
much as \$1,500 having been offered Sey-
bold to settle the matter up and the de-
fendants to pay the costs. It is strange
that the Pueblo man who took such an
active part in the theft, has not been ar-
rested and tried with the rest, but it looks
as if they were to let him go scot free.

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. P. Fish, the city marshal of Pue-
blo, was in the city yesterday afternoon
on official business.

Mr. E. R. Cosson of the Colorado
Springs company left for St. Louis on the
morning express yesterday.

Messrs. S. O. Snyder, of La Veta, and
M. M. Foss, of Chicago, are among the
recent arrivals at the Springs hotel.

The Hon. Hugh Butler of Denver came
up from the south on the afternoon train
yesterday and is registered at the Colorado
Springs hotel.

Mr. S. M. Nye, who for six months past
has held the position of prescription clerk
at Mr. F. E. Robinson's drug store, leaves
to-day for his home in Zanesville, Ohio.
Mr. Nye by his gentlemanly ways and
pleasing manner has made many friends
in Colorado Springs who will regret his
departure. He will probably return to
Colorado within two months and spend
the summer in the mining districts of the
San Juan, where he has some interests.

From Sunday's Daily.

The hook and ladder company will give
a ball in Court House Hall on the night of
the 17th of March.

The coat which caused G. H. Potter so
much trouble was sold yesterday under an
execution, issued out of Justice Bentley's
court, for \$15.

Thomas, the brakeman injured while
coupling cars at the depot on Friday morn-
ing, recovered sufficiently to take the
afternoon train yesterday for Denver, where
his family resides.

The Eureka mine on Cheyenne moun-
tain continues to look better and better
every day and the tunnel is now in the
mountain to the depth of about fifty feet.
Several of the stockholders interested in
the development of the mine will visit the
workings to-day and report on the progress
made.

Meeting of the El Paso County Horticultural
Society.

A special meeting of the above named
society was held in the library rooms last
evening. Mr. Parsons, the president pre-
sided; L. R. Allen acting as secretary. The
subject for the evening's discussion
was that of currant and gooseberry culture.
The proceedings were begun by the read-
ing of an interesting paper by Mr. H. B.
Snyder. The writer alluded to the success
that had attended the cultivation of these
fruits in Colorado and spoke of the wild
varieties that grow so plentifully in many
parts of the state. Mr. Snyder was follow-
ed by Major McAllister who said that al-
though there might be doubts concerning the
successful growth of some kinds of
fruits in Colorado there could be none
touching the cultivation of gooseberries
and currants. In no parts of the country
had better fruit of these kinds been grown
than right here upon the town site of Col-
orado Springs. Witness the fine goose-
berries grown by Mr. John Harvey and the
crops of currants grown by L. R. Allen
and others. The raising of both of these
fruits was no longer an experiment. They
only needed planting and ordinary
care to insure good crops. He gave his
experience in pruning currants and said
that he preferred growing bushes on single
stems, trimmed up a few inches from the
ground. This enabled the grower to keep
down the suckers that sprout up usually in
such numbers as to damage the bush. He
also recommended heavy mulching with
well rotted manure to be applied in the
spring after the ground had been well cul-
tivated once or twice and well soaked with
water. Upon the subject of gooseberries,
he stated that he had not succeeded in
getting such varieties as he desired—for
instance, the Whitesmith and Crown Bob,
the former certainly one of the choicest
gooseberries grown. He did not like the
Houghton, on account of the weak, wil-
lowy nature of the branches. He also
spoke of the importance of heavy manur-
ing, which could not, in the case of either
fruit, be overdone.

Mr. M. E. Irving said that he had also
found much difficulty in keeping the
Houghton bushes from laying over on the
ground, and its fruit from rotting in con-
sequence. He had, however, succeeded,
by rigid pruning, in reaching an erect firm
growth after the second year. Mr. Irving
thought that currant bushes should be
grown on several stems, which should be
pruned up somewhat.

Mr. L. R. Allen preferred growing them
on several stems, and in the shade of a
fence, in order to keep the ground cool,
a condition almost essential to the growth
of both currants and gooseberries. Mr.
Allen made several very interesting state-
ments touching his own experience in
growing currants, which were listened to
with much attention.

The Rev. E. R. Wood, Messrs. Hills,
Hogue, Frost, Crawford, Johnson and
others also spoke at considerable length
upon the subject and were listened to with
marked attention. Mr. Parsons suggested
that some arrangements should be made
for securing a supply of choice plants for
spring planting. Major McAllister sum-
med up the results of the evening's dis-
cussion, stating that the members of the
society had agreed upon several things.
First—that both gooseberries and currants
can be grown here with great success;
second—that currant bushes, whether
grown upon one or several stems, should
be pruned up a few inches from the
ground, judiciously top pruned and heav-
ily mulched; third—that the Red Dutch
currant and Crown Bob and Whitesmith
gooseberries were among the best to grow,
and lastly—that everybody should plant
more or less of these fruits this spring and
not put the good work off to a future time.
The question of sending a representative to
Denver to attend the June meeting of
the state society was briefly discussed.
The society selected, as the subject for
discussion at next Saturday's meeting, the
cultivation of strawberries, raspberries,
blackberries and other small fruits. The
subject will doubtless draw together a large
number of those interested in fruit grow-
ing.

The New York School Journal has the
following pleasant notice of the marriage
of Mrs. Nelly Lloyd Knox, who had a
great many friends here: "By a very
pretty card we learn that Mrs. Nelly Lloyd
Knox and Mr. D. C. Heath, (Ginn &
Heath), were married January 6. We
beg to tender our hearty congratulations.
"We have ever felt that it was an unfor-
tunate day for our school interest when
"Mrs. Knox removed from this state. Not
"only a genuine woman, a cultured lady,
"but an educator by instinct, she won her
"way to thousands of hearts at the institute.
"She is tenderly remembered to this day.
"We hoped the day would come when she
"would be appointed to a normal professor-
"ship on methods, at large. We need
"her. But this dream of ours is over. Val-
"uing her so highly we congratulate Mr.
"Heath the more warmly."

Teachers' Monthly Report.

Principal Parker of the public schools
hands us the following report of all grades
for the month ending March 4, 1881:

Whole number in attendance	573
Average daily attendance	554
Aggregate attendance	16,854
Number of days absent	3,359
Number excused	200
Number cases of sickness	246
Number suspended	103
Number pupils expelled	3
Number receiving corporal punishment	0

One drunk and disorderly was provided
with apartments in the city jail yesterday.

RUBY CAMP.

Some Information About the Mines in Wash-
ington Gulch and Copper Creek District.

From a Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE.

RUBY CAMP, March 2, 1881.—I see sev-
eral new mining companies have lately
been formed in Colorado Springs. I am
always pleased to see the Colorado Springs
people take hold of mines, provided they
are good, and promise large returns for
the capital invested. So far as I am able
to judge from my knowledge of the mines
owned by these companies, and of the lo-
calities in which they are situated, I have
no doubt all will be successful, if rightly
and economically managed. Success in
mining depends quite as much upon the
management of a mine as upon the mine
itself. In no other business is there so
much waste of the capital employed
by reason of incompetent managers and
foremen as in mining. The mining
business being comparative new, the offi-
cers of a mining company are unusually
ignorant of the practical working of a
mine, and therefore at the mercy of those
they put in charge, and of the men em-
ployed. The men soon learn whether or
no the foreman knows what a day's work
is, or cares to have an honest return in
labor, for wages paid; and many will shirk
if they can do so. The labor of mining re-
quires judgment and experience. A fore-
man himself ignorant of the work, seeing
men work faithfully may and is likely to
suppose he has good men, whereas they
may not be doing one fourth as much as
experienced miners would do. In these
and in many other ways is capital wasted
in mining. I know of no business in
which it is so necessary to have a compe-
tent and interested man to see to every
part in order for a company to receive the
profits a mine is capable of producing.
This is for the benefit of new companies.

Among the companies lately formed in
Colorado Springs is the Little Willie,
named from one of four lodes in which the
company was formed. To all acquainted
with the men comprising this company
their names are sufficient warrant of hon-
est intent; and having in their number
men experienced in every detail of the
business insures judicious management.
Their mines, too, are in the heart of one
of the richest, if not the richest mineral
region in Colorado.

Their mining claims are at or near the
head of Washington gulch (creek) a branch
of Slate river, and a few miles due west
of the town of Gothic, and Copper creek,
which there enters East river. The mines
of Copper creek are justly claimed to be
among the richest and most valuable in
the state.

The mines of Washington gulch and
Slate river are among the first discovered
in what is now familiarly known as the
Gunnison country, as early as 1875-'6.
They were seen then to be valuable, but
at that time were too far away from the
nearest reduction works, and beyond all
roads leading thereto, to admit of shipping
even high grade ore. Nothing more could
be done beyond holding on by doing the
annual work required by law, until such
time as works would be erected in their
vicinity, or better and cheaper means of
transportation than on the backs of burros
over difficult trails, were had. This has
been done. Those who thus early secured
claims on these streams have held on,
doing the necessary annual work, looking
forward in all confidence to a time when
they should be rewarded for their expendi-
ture of time and patience. This time is
now at hand.

The latest strike or discovery never fails
to draw the attention for a time. Thus
for the two first seasons Gothic and Ruby
were the centres of attraction. The older
discoveries could not be brought into no-
tice during these excitements, as all know
who have been around at such times.

It was not until the latter part of last
summer that the lodes and ores of Slate
river attracted the attention of those look-
ing for mines, or that work deserving the
name of development was done in any of
them.

The veins in this part of the Elk moun-
tains are strong and well defined, and the
little development yet made upon any of
them shows more than the expected in-
crease in quantity and in richness of ore as
depths are gained. I have heard some
say who have no interest there that it will
rival Ruby in product of silver when once
it is known and the mines opened.

With the railroad at Crested Butte,
the coming summer, and smelters there,
and even nearer, the Slate river region
will soon boom. It is said a smelter
is to be erected on Slate river a short dis-
tance above where Washington gulch or
creek now empties into it this next sum-
mer. The smelter at Crested Butte will
then be in operation, and from these points
the mines of Washington gulch are easily
reached. The great obstacle of the past
toward the rapid development of each and
all the mining districts of the Elk moun-
tains has been the cost and difficulty of
freighting both in and out, which is new
of the past. From this time on the whole
region will fill up and prosper with a rap-
idity only second to that of Leadville. I
am pleased to see so able and reliable a
company take hold on Washington gulch.
It promises to be a lively camp the com-
ing summer, as attention has been drawn
to the large and rich veins there found.

E. C.

There will be no state military encamp-
ment this year.

KILLED AT THE MANITOU QUARRIES.
Marshall Schoch, a Laborer, Buried Beneath a
Mass of Rocks.

News reached the city yesterday morn-
ing that Marshall Schoch, a laborer em-
ployed at the Manitou stone quarries, had
been instantly killed at about five o'clock
Friday afternoon. The first intimation re-
ceived of the accident was through Un-
dertaker Millard, who was summoned to
prepare the man for burial. From Mr.
Winfield Boynton, a resident of Manitou,
who was working near the unfortunate
man when the accident occurred, we learn
the following particulars of the sad affair:
Schoch, Boynton and several others quar-
rying rock from a side hill which was con-
siderably undermined, but no danger was
apprehended of its caving or sliding. At
the time the accident occurred Schoch was
leaning over picking the earth with his
back to the overhanging bank. Without a
moment's warning the large mass of
earth and rock, under which the men
were working, crashed to the ground, bur-
ying beneath it Marshall Schoch, who, un-
luckily, was working further under it than
the remainder of the men. All that could
be seen of Schoch's body was his feet,
which was seen protruding from beneath
the mass of earth.

Not a moment was spared in removing
the debris from the body, but it was at
once discovered that life was extinct. Mr.
Boynton said that he must have been
killed instantly, for his skull was crushed
in several places and his jawbone and an-
kle broken. It appears that he had not
been killed by the rock falling on top of
him, but, standing as he did in a stooping
position, the mass of falling rock forced
his head against some rock upon the
ground under him. The man has been
working for Mr. I. K. Williams, the fore-
man of the quarry, about six weeks, and
but little is known concerning him or
where he came from.

The undertaker found among his effects
a certificate, which showed that he was a
member of Mount Bethel Lodge, No. 738,
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of
Mount Bethel, Pa. The secretary of the
Odd Fellow Order in this city was notified
of the fact, and he at once telegraphed to
the Mount Bethel Lodge for instructions.
Yesterday afternoon a reply to the dis-
patch was received, not from Mount
Bethel but from Bangor, Pa., saying that
Marshall Schoch was an Odd Fellow in
good standing and instructing the frater-
nity in this city to make the necessary
arrangements for his burial.

The telegram did not convey any infor-
mation as to his identity, or whether he
was a single or married man. Among his
effects was found a group picture of him-
self, together with a lady and little child.
The deceased will be buried from A. L.
Millard's undertaking rooms this afternoon
at 2 o'clock, under the auspices of the
Colorado Springs Odd Fellows' Lodge.

Colorado Weather.

Good people all, both far and near,
Come listen to my lay;
If you believe all that you hear,
You won't doubt what I say.
In Colorado, where I've been,
I've often heard them tell,
Snow on the ground was never seen,
Save what from heaven fell.
So clear has been the atmosphere
I often could have seen
New York or Philadelphia,—
Had nothing been between.
Dame Nature is so wondrous kind,
Her gifts who does not prize
Must be beclouded in his mind,—
Or have dust in his eyes.
The climate many doth surpass,
So pure and dry the air,
No dew is found upon the grass,—
Because no grass is there.
The Zephyr there doth often blow
With sweet persuasive power;
It breathes across your fevered brow
At fifty miles an hour.
What pleasant days the people have
They "customary" call;
Such weather as might fright the brave,
Is termed "exceptional."

F. H. L.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Considerable snow fell on the Divide
and north of it on Sunday.

The sprinkling cart made its welcome
appearance on the street for the first time
yesterday.

Now that the opera house is about com-
pleted Mr. Ben Crowell has under consid-
eration another gigantic scheme, that of
building a brick steamboat.

The trial of the three bunko men
charged with robbing Seybold was again
adjourned on Saturday owing to the ab-
sence of several of the witnesses.

We understand that the Colorado Coal
and Iron company and the Denver and
Rio Grande railroad company are about
to establish a hospital at Pueblo which
will be placed in charge of the Sisters of
Charity. It will be established more
especially for the employees of the two
companies.

Inasmuch as the name of A. Sutton-
himer & Co., recently given by some wag
to A. Sutton & Co., has increased their
business to a remarkable extent, it has
been suggested that the other clothing
men adopt the following firm names: D.
W. Robinson, F. E. Dowinske, Chas.
Starnburg and E. M. Peckadine.

SPRING CREEK DISTRICT.

The New Towns of Petersburg and Moscow.

From a Regular Correspondent of the Gazette.

RUBY CAMP, March 3.
On the discovery of a new mining dis-
trict a town site is one of the first things
looked after. There is money in town
sites. Usually the first money realized in
a new camp is from the sale of town lots,
and this comes without hard labor or
large outlay. There is, too, a fascinating
dignity attendant in the promotion of a
new town not found in other pursuits; a
field for the exercise of the imagination in
the showing forth the advantages of the
beauties and advantages of the location,
and in indulging fancies of the future of
the town. This can, and is to be gone
through with on each and every stranger
met, and on each repetition an effort may
be made to improve on the last. No call-
ing can be more exhilarating.

Why it was that some weeks were suf-
fered to elapse after the discovery of the
carbonate camp east of us on Spring
creek before the first steps towards building
a town was taken, I cannot say. It
may have been that the discoverers were
new in the country, tenderfoot, and
looked first to see if they had the where-
with to support a town. Be this as it may,
the golden opportunity was lost to them in
their search for carbonate ores and the
prize taken by the more experienced of
another camp.

After the summer's work was done, and
business became a little slack in this,
the Ruby district, a number, a large number
of our boys got together, and with a few
from the carbonate camp, formed them-
selves into a town company, went over to
Spring creek and founded the town of
Petersburg. It was then too late to do
much towards the building of it, but ample
grounds were taken in and divided up into
some thousands of lots, and a showing
made on paper, rarely, if ever surpassed.
At the same time, the carbonate deposits
were discovered to be in extent and value
second only, if second at all, to those of
Leadville.

Ample provision being made within the
corporate limits of the town for all who
might come, and a fortune for each pro-
vided in the surrounding carbonates, in-
ducements unknown to the slow going
easterner could be given for investments
in lots. All being thus prepared and pro-
vided for, agents chosen from the town
company, provided with maps of the town,
and enlarged views of its importance were
started over the range with full powers to
dispose of lots. These have met with un-
expected success, a success worthy only
to those who have thus striven thereto. I
hear there are now \$10,000 in the treasury
to be divided among those who had the
foresight to conceive, and the energy to
carry out the planning of a great town.

Whether it be that the success of the
Petersburg has awakened in others of the
citizens of Irwin a passion to grasp like
opportunities, or that all has been made
out of the Petersburg site that is to be
hoped for, or that as is now said, a more
favorable and advantageous site for the
carbonate town has been found close by,
I cannot tell, but the Petersburg site is to
be abandoned and the new one chosen for
the Leadville of the west slope of the
range.

Possibly, in the haste made necessarily
by the approach of winter, a mistake was
made in the selection of the site of the
emporium of the second great carbonate
district. If this be so every effort is now
being made to rectify it before the spring
tide of immigration sets in, for only last
week some thirty of the Irwinians set out
on snow shoes to lay off and prepare the
new burg for those who have, been given
the secret of the mineral wealth discover-
ed on Spring creek, and are expected ere
the snow leaves. It is fortunate the dis-
covery of the mistake in the location of
Petersburg was made before any building
was done there, which would have been a
loss to the first who would have contrib-
uted of their means to the building up of
the camp.

The new town is to be called Moscow.
I am sorry not to be able at present to
give the comparative advantages
of the new site over the old, but they
must be obvious to all who are now en-
during the hardships of a trip on snow-
shoes and a camp on the snow for no
other object than the interest they are
taking in the new town.

Spring creek is a tributary of Taylor
river, but given in Hayden's map as Tay-
lor river. The carbonate deposits are
found to be of wide extent, but the ores of
low grade in silver. Developments show
improvements with the greater depths
reached, but as yet the value of the camp
has not been demonstrated.

The first killing was done Irwin last
week. A drinking and gambling house
keeper named Casey was shot over a game
of cards by a patron of the house, known
as Six Toed Jack. A natural death.

E. C.

A. L. Lawton reports the following real
estate sold through his office during the
past two weeks:

One lot on North Cascade	\$1,100 00
One lot on North Weber	250 00
Two lots on South Wahatch	337 50
One house and lot on S Cascade	1,365 00
One house and lot on W Cucharas	1,075 00
One house and lot on E Cucharas	1,750 00
One house and lot on N Nevada	1,700 00
One house and lot on Pike's Peak	1,900 00

He also reports a demand for good
houses to rent more than the supply.

City Council.

The city council held their regular
monthly meeting in the council room with
Mayor Brown, pro tem., in the chair, and
present: Aldermen Crowell, Rogers, Wal-
ker, Lennox, Humphrey and Johnson.
The Opera House company presented a
petition asking that the council grant them
an annual water and business license. In
accordance with their request the council
placed the annual water license at \$25
and the business license at \$50 per
annum. A petition from L. K. Bass and
others asking that the water mains be ex-
tended to the northern part of the city was
referred to the committee on water works.
The ditch question was the subject
of an extended argument and finally
resulted in the street commissioner being
instructed to clean out all the irrigating
ditches in the city preparatory to the let-
ting on of the water. Mr. Frank Lombard
was given the contract for cleaning the
main ditch. He was instructed to proceed
with the work at once and to push it along
as rapidly as possible. The special com-
mittee, consisting of Aldermen Lennox,
Walker and Rogers, who were appointed
at the last meeting of the council to in-
vestigate into certain charges preferred
against Officer Clement, submitted their
report in which they censured the officer
for certain misdeeds. The report was
placed on file without any action.

The council considered the request pre-
sented by the El Paso county library at
the last meeting, asking the council to
take some action in reference to the estab-
lishment of a public library. An ordi-
nance was adopted providing for the es-
tablishment of a free public library, open
to the free use of all the inhabitants of this
city, under proper rules and regulations
hereafter to be established. That an ap-
propriation of \$2,000 for the maintenance
of said library be recommended in the
next appropriation bill for the fiscal year
1881. This proposition will be submitted
to the qualified voters of this city at the
next municipal election.

The following judges of election were
appointed:
First Ward—R. C. Lyon, C. J. Reynolds
and H. A. Wilson, to meet at the Court
House.

Second Ward—M. T. Hills, E. N. Bar-
lett and Clark Lawton, to meet at Whipple
& Roby's shop.

Third Ward—A. J. Belcher, W. R.
Wheeler and R. R. Crawford, to meet at
the African M. E. Church.

Fourth Ward—F. L. Rouse, W. D.
Brown and M. E. Irving, to meet at the
engine house.

The council adjourned until next Mon-
day night when they will hold a special
meeting for the purpose of taking some ac-
tion on the appropriation bill.

The Silver Wedge Mine.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal
and Colorado Mining and Smelting com-
pany, held at the company's office March
1st, the following officers were elected:
Franc O. Wood president, Hon. J. Fields
vice-president, M. L. De Coursey secretary
and treasurer. The above named officers
will constitute the board of directors for
the ensuing year. This company is carry-
ing on its operation in the San Juan coun-
try where it has several promising claims.
Their most important property is the
Silver Wedge from which claim we were
yesterday shown some splendid ore. The
shaft of the Silver Wedge has now reach-
ed a depth of 62½ feet and we are infor-
med by one of the officers of the company
that the ore taken from it is increasing in
value daily. At a depth of 60 feet the ore
assayed 27 ounces and at 62½ feet it
assayed 41 ounces. It is a rich galena ore
showing black oxide of manganese, sulphu-
rets and carbonates. It is predicted that
in the next ten feet ore running from 100
to 200 ounces will be struck. The Grand
View mine adjoining the Silver Wedge,
owned by other parties, carries similar ore
which at a depth of 70 feet assayed 148
ounces. The company have four other
lodes besides the Silver Wedge, all of
which are showing up well as far as devel-
oped. The stock of the company which is
\$100,000 is owned entirely by Canada,
Philadelphia and Colorado Springs parties.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Harry True returned Sunday from
southern New Mexico.

Mrs. M. F. Shields started yesterday for
St. Louis, Mo., where she will spend sev-
eral months visiting friends.

Mr. Ed. Newton, who is now in business
at Pueblo, spent Sunday with his family
in this city.

Hon. J. C. Helm and Mr. Charles Cav-
ender came down from Leadville on the
owl train Sunday morning.

Mr. Fred, H. Conant, the mining editor
of the Leadville Herald, accompanied by
his wife, is in the city.

Senator T. C. Parrish and Mr. H. D.
Fisher were among the departures for
Denver on the afternoon train yesterday.

Mayor Bacon and wife, Mr. J. M. Sigafus
and family, and Prof. J. H. Kerr and
family sailed on the steamer "Western
Texas" for Havana, Cuba, on the 3rd of
March.

Mr. Edward Ferris, of the dry goods
firm of Messrs. Ferris and Jones, left for
the east via the Santa Fe route yesterday.
He will spend about six weeks in Phila-
delphia and New York, the principal ob-
ject of his journey being to purchase a
large stock of spring goods.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mr. O. T. Barker who has been spending the past few months in California in the city. Mr. Barker is on his way east to purchase goods with which he will open up business in Los Angeles, California. He seems to be very favorably impressed with California and its climate and has therefore concluded to locate there permanently.

The new mining districts of New Mexico are offering some excellent inducements to prospectors as well as to capitalists. In the Oscura and Ladron mountains hundreds of prospectors are now at work, and were it not for the hostile Indians some mines of marvellous richness would soon be developed. Some Colorado Springs parties have recently been working at Hansonburg, a new camp thirty-five miles east of Socorro, but they were driven out of the country by the Indians before they had accomplished much. A new company has recently been formed in this city under the name of the Socorro Mining and Prospecting company, of which J. F. Atherton is president and E. J. Eaton vice president, Dr. Rose secretary, and J. F. Carr, Treasurer. They will carry on their operations principally in New Mexico.

ROOM FOR DOUBT.

Rumors that the C. B. & Q. Road is to Commence Operations Here.

Some little excitement was caused on the street yesterday by the circulation of a rumor to the effect that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad were to commence the construction of their road between this city and River Bend, on the K. P., at once. It will be remembered that during last summer the C. B. & Q. company had a corps of engineers running various preliminary lines between this city and River Bend, but at the time no particulars in reference to their operations could be secured. Several different lines were run, one of which branched off from the main line at the Pugsley ranch, fifteen miles east of this city. Considerable animosity was caused at the time as to what motive the engineers had in surveying the branch, but it has since been ascertained that the line was staked from the Pugsley ranch directly to Denver. We were unable to learn from whence the rumor came, and could not trace its origin to any very authentic source. We were informed by one gentleman that the contract for grading 45 miles of road, from Colorado Springs, in the direction of Big Bend, had been let to Chicago parties, the work to be completed by the first of August. The same gentleman said that he had good reason to believe the report for the C. B. & Q. company have for some time past been advertising in the Chicago papers for 1,000 laborers to work on the Colorado extensions of the road.

The Sled Among Sheep.

The Las Vegas Gazette, which always keeps its readers well informed in stock and wool growing notes, contributes the following: "A gentleman just in from his ranch yesterday gave some important facts concerning the ravages of this disease among the sheep of this country. This country, however, it must be borne in mind is no worse for the spread of this disease than any other, and perhaps not so bad, when the flocks are properly attended to. But the great trouble seems to be that the owners of sheep do not take the interest in the prevention of the scab that they should. True some of the larger ranchmen are doing what they can to keep their flocks clear of it, but as long as the great majority of their neighbors do nothing their labors will avail little. The gentleman above referred to gave it as his opinion that northern New Mexico alone annually lost \$80,000 from the loss of wool, which falls off and does no one any good. The loss of sheep, by death, from the effect of this disease, was given at the same figures, \$80,000.

This makes a grand total for the three counties, San Miguel, Mora and Colfax, of \$160,000. This is no small loss to this part of New Mexico. It can be prevented, but not by individual effort. There must be a combined effort on the part of all the owners of sheep. As long as one flock of sheep is allowed to run without attention, they will sow the seeds of the disease wherever they go.

The only way that this evil can be eradicated is by legislative action. Now is the time for wool growers to move in the matter. It is nearly a year yet before the legislature meets, which will give plenty of time for petitions to be circulated and signers obtained. The work should be thorough and complete. A law should be passed requiring sheep to be dipped twice a year, and imposing a heavy fine on the owners who neglect or disobey the law. When this is done then there will be less loss from the ravages of this disease.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending March 9th, 1881:

Barker, Mr. Jones, M M
Clibborn, Percy J Squan, Frank
Cooper, H H & Co Stout, Mrs. Nancy, 3
Coxine, Miss Mollie Swelling, Lute
Hedden, H R Thuliam, H H

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertisers' letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.
E. I. PRICE, P. M.

Masstiff Mining Company.

The following is the report of the Masstiff Mining company prepared by Professor Jacobs. As many of our readers are interested in the mine and it is located in our county, we publish the report entire: Mr. A. H. Corman, Secretary of the Masstiff Mining and Milling Company,

DEAR SIR—In accordance with your instructions I have made close inspection of the Masstiff Mining company's property, located in El Paso county, Colorado, three miles west of Colorado Springs, and at the base of Pike's Peak.

It covers an area of two hundred and eighty acres of land, and is developed by two shafts, forty and seventy-five feet respectively, and by a tunnel seventy-five feet. I hereby submit the following:

The Masstiff Mining company's property consists, as above stated, of two hundred and eighty acres, and is located on a deposit, between a conglomerate red, and a fine grade of gray sandstone, which at present forms a wall upon either side of the deposit, leaving a space between the walls of nearly a thousand feet—the course of the strata of sandstone being nearly north and south. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of seventy-five feet, near the north end of the company's property. From the bottom of this shaft a drift has been run forty feet westerly, through a bluish colored talc, and is distributed finely through this material with arsenical pyrites, which are generally very bright, indicating the presence of precious metal.

Assays have been taken from this drift showing the material to contain from twelve to sixteen ounces per ton in silver, and from a trace to one dollar per ton in gold. A drift has been run thirty feet easterly from the bottom of the same shaft, in a black material which is principally fine sand and talc, showing occasionally some quite large cubes of sulphide of iron. So far, in this drift, it does not give the appearance of containing much of the precious metal, the object of the drift being to cut at considerable depth a stratum of oxide of iron—which shows upon the surface the entire length of the claim, giving evidence of there being a richer stratum of the deposit adjoining the oxide of iron—and also to prospect the portion of the ground lying next to the east wall of sandstone, as it now appears.

Near the south end of the claim a shaft has been sunk forty feet, in a darkish colored talc. The object of this shaft being to sink deep into the deposit. Some twenty feet north of the shaft a tunnel has been run into the hill, or deposit, seventy-five feet, which has penetrated the same class of talc without any change of character from that in which the shaft has penetrated near the mouth of the tunnel.

Samples of the material taken by Dr. J. A. Monahan from the tunnel, and assayed by P. S. Halleck, gave a return of 281 ozs. of silver to the ton. Specimen taken by Harvey Young gave an assay of 350 ozs. Samples were also taken by Mr. Young, and assayed by Mr. Halleck, giving returns of 78 2 ozs. in silver, while the same sample was assayed by Mr. E. E. Burlingame, and gave a return of 82 4 ozs. From the same tunnel Prof. Strieby obtained \$12 40 in gold, and from shaft No. 2, near the tunnel, \$2 10 in gold.

The deposit upon your claim is principally of volcanic matter, which flowed by different periods, forming strata varying in thickness and in character, according to the amount of the flow; and the silver that is found was held in solution, having been dissolved by chemical matter, aided by alkaline solutions, which created great heat and was forced to the surface in a liquid form, was deposited in combination with talc and other material, and is probably chloride of silver. It was deposited in a horizontal position and a portion of the material thus deposited crystallized and formed strata, as they now appear.

Near the close of the volcanic action, and after the main deposits have been made, I find evidences of the upheaval of portions of the mountains adjoining these deposits, which seem to have broken and set up nearly vertical the great strata of sandstone, talc, and other material which at one time laid horizontal in their respective positions as they were deposited, showing clearly the lines of stratification of the different material as it was deposited.

On the west side of your claim I find a thick stratum of a thousand feet or more, of a conglomerate red sandstone, which was evidently the first flow of the outbreak of a great mud volcano.

Portions of the material as it now stands in its crystallized position seem not to have been entirely dissolved by the volcanic element, for we find the pebble mixed through the deposit of red sandstone.

This portion of the deposit was colored by the oxide of iron, which had been decomposed and was deposited in combination with the grand mass.

All volcanoes flow by periods, and sometimes long, long ages elapse between these periods; and it is not strange to find that different material has flown from the same fissure, or crater. Thus we find it here, and some very strange deposits, too.

A short distance from the conglomerate sandstone which overlaid it as it was deposited, I find a stratum of gypsum, varying in thickness from four to eight feet, and embraced in the limits of your claim, which is valuable for fertilizing, and could be made very profitable if worked and manufactured upon a large scale.

Still above this, as it was deposited, I find a stratum of talc, which seems to be several hundred feet in thickness, or in width as it now stands. It is in this portion of the deposit in which the silver and gold seem to have been deposited; and the quantity of the material so far as explored would be innumerable, and immensely valuable if it could be mined with profit the entire width of the stratum of talc. The gold would be found as tellurium; having been dissolved, was held in solution in common with the silver.

From the samples taken and the assays obtained by the above named persons, it would show conclusively that there are portions of this deposit which are very rich in the precious metals.

From the manner in which the samples for assays were taken in the tunnel, I would judge the pay stratum to be from forty to fifty feet in width, so far as present development shows. Should a stratum be found, say from thirty to forty feet in width, and containing only twenty ounces in silver to the ton, it can be mined and worked with a handsome profit—though this would be far below the assays given.

Your claim is well situated for economic mining and milling. By starting in at the north end of your claim, a short distance above the bed of the creek, and running level into the deposit, you would have over a hundred feet in height of a breast to work from. By this mode of working you could mine the mineral very cheaply. From the nature of the deposit I would look for the same results on the north end of your claim as you have found in your tunnel near the south end.

The main point in your development is to define the width of your pay stratum and determine how much per ton it will average, and then to decide on some cheap method of treating the same that will save the largest per cent. of the precious metal.

I would recommend that you investigate the lixiviation process, which is now in operation at Canon City. This would be the cheapest method of working your ores, provided this process will do what is claimed. The material being principally talc, when dried will pulverize easily and with but little wear to the machinery. Should you find this process to work your material cheaply and closely, you can commence with a small mill, and increase your capacity as you open up your ground and from the profits obtained.

CONCLUSION.

The Masstiff Mining company's property is well situated for mining economically, and working the year around. A branch of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad is now running trains within less than two hundred feet of a good millsite upon your claim; and the material could be mined, shoveled into a handcar, and dumped directly into the mill, not two hundred feet distant from the mine—which would save the expense of hauling and handling, which is frequently an item of great expense in mining and milling.

Judging from the numerous assays which have been taken and the amount obtained, I am of the opinion that quite large strata in this deposit will be found to pay a handsome profit by working the same; and I do not hesitate to recommend a thorough investigation in developing your property.

From the evidence already obtained I believe your company has a prosperous future.

I am, sir, very truly yours,
H. S. JACOBS, M. E.
Colorado Springs, Col., March 3, 1881.

From Thursday's Daily.

Ruxton creek water, how does it taste?

Messrs. Sanders and Aux will open their livery barn at Manitou much earlier this season than usual.

Sergeant O'Keefe came down from the Peak yesterday. He reports the warm sun of the past few days has melted the snow rapidly and the trail is comparatively clear.

The amount of freight received at Alamosa within the last nine months was \$70,000,000 pounds, amounting to \$700,000. The freight house is now as full of freight as it can hold.

Prof. Strieby, yesterday bought of Capt. De Coursey lot 4, block 1, on North Cascade avenue for \$1,200. Capt. De Coursey has also sold lot 1, block 1, for \$1,000. These two lots are each 100 feet front by 190 feet deep, and are on North Cascade avenue about opposite the college.

On the 5th Deputy U. S. Marshal William B. Harlan left Gunnison with "Six-toed Jack," the Ruby camp murderer, in custody, intending to take him to Pueblo and deliver the murderer to Marshal Wilcox, but when a few miles out Marshal Harlan was fatally shot by dropping his revolver.

Mr. Peter Mariani contemplates making some improvements on his building, and work will probably be commenced the early part of next week. He expects to enlarge his store room, raise the ceiling and place in a new front. He has just received a large lot of fresh candies, and it is his intention to carry a larger and better variety of goods than ever before.

Mr. J. G. Warner, the lumberman, says that he is doing a rushing business, and judging from the amount of lumber daily delivered from his yard, there must be considerable of building going on. Mr. Warner aims to keep all varieties of lumber and builders' material, such as mouldings, sash, door, blinds, finishing lumber, etc. His prices compare favorably with those at Denver.

The opera house company will erect a two-story brick store on their lot adjoining the opera house to the north. The plans are all prepared and work will be commenced at once. The building will be 165 feet in length by 25 feet in width, and will, when completed, be occupied by Mr. Ainsworth Brown. They do not intend to have it two stories, only the front fifty feet; the remainder will be but one story, and will be used for paint shops, etc. The front will be similar in design to the opera house front, constructed of pressed brick and dressed stone.

The Gunnison News says within the last week there has been a new mining district formed on the waters of White Earth creek, joining the Indian reservation line. From what we have been able to learn there have been some fifteen or twenty mining claims located by miners already on the ground. The locality is in Sagauche county, and distant from Gunnison City, about thirty miles, a very little west of south; and from our knowledge of those constituting the company we shall watch with interest the development of Gunnison Mining and Smelting Company's property, situated in McDonough mining district.

Ruxton Creek Water.

The Ruxton creek water was turned in the pipes yesterday for the first time in three months. During the cold weather in the latter part of last November the pipes were frozen up and the entire water supply of the city was cut off. It was thought at the time that the defect was only temporary, but subsequent investigations showed that many of the pipes had burst. Preparations were at once made to repair the defective places, but before any great amount of money had been expended it was ascertained that many of the pipes were injured beyond repair. It was considered useless to involve the city in a large expense to repair the pipes and perhaps have the same difficulty occur again, as it was the general opinion that the pipes were not laid to a sufficient depth to keep from freezing. The council took the matter in hand and inasmuch as the pipes had to be uncovered and taken up for repair they deemed it expedient to have them sunk beyond the reach of frost and thus save further trouble. Bonds to the amount of \$25,000 were issued to cover the expense of doing the work and the contract was let to Messrs. Alexander & Russell. At the time the work was commenced there was frost in the ground and the pipes were only removed with considerable difficulty. With the exception of several delays, caused by the non-arrival of the pipe, work has been continued until the present time. The pipes between Manitou and the reservoir have been sunk to the required depth of four and one half feet. Considerable of the old pipe has been replaced with larger pipe, whereby our capacity has been materially increased. The pressure is much greater than heretofore which is something much needed at time of fire. Ruxton creek water was first let into the new pipe on Tuesday evening, but the bursting of a weak pipe near Manitou compelled them to turn it off again. Repairs were at once made and shortly before noon yesterday the water was again turned into the city pipes and allowed to flow under a pretty strong head with a view to driving out the mud which had gathered in the pipes from the Monument water.

After running some time another break occurred in the pipe near Becker's place, on the Manitou road, which necessitated another shut off. The temporary water supply, which has been derived from the Monument, has been but little used for household purposes, it being too rily for either cooking or washing. It was not supposed at the time the engine was procured to force the Monument water into the pipes that it would be fit for general household use, but the city demanded that they should have some source for water in case of fire, and the Monument water was the most available. With the advent of the Ruxton creek water the avocation of the water vender is now gone. Ever since the first break in the mains numerous unemployed persons who could muster up a team and wagon have found a remunerative occupation in peddling spring water through the city. At first the price demanded for water was exorbitant but in a short time there was so much competition in the business that the price decreased. Many families used the spring water exclusively, and never turned the Monument water into their pipes. Many may think that they will now be supplied with the Ruxton creek water continually, but Messrs. Russell & Alexander have not yet completed their contract, and the pipes between Manitou and Ruxton creek are yet to be sunk to the required depth of four and one half feet. This part of the work will necessarily be slow, as considerable blasting will have to be done. The contractors have so arranged the remainder of the work as to not materially interfere with the water supply. They will first fill the reservoir with water and then excavate only what pipe they can sink and replace, while the reservoir is being emptied. When the reservoir is empty they will again connect the pipe and refill it, thus giving the city a continuous supply.

OUT WEST.

Pueblo artesian well water costs four dollars a barrel at the well.

The coal product for this state for the year 1880 is estimated at \$87,314 tons.

Wife beating is becoming common in Leadville. The whipping post should be instituted for such fellows.

Isaac Bass says cattle have done very well on Beaver, but a great many have left that range and gone to the Canadian.

The Durango Record boasts of being the only daily paper west of Silver Cliff and south of Gunnison City in the state.

It is reported that one of the finest appearing mica mines in the United States exists about fifteen miles south of Hahn's peak, Routt county.

Edward West, of Trinidad, went into the sheep business five years ago on a capital of five hundred dollars. This season he sold his wool clip for twelve thousand dollars.

The Prospector is responsible for the story that a printer who hired out to a San Luis ranchman when told to set some fence posts, inquired whether they should be set loaded or solid.

The vacant houses at old Las Animas are filled up with dead cattle. The old Gilman house has nine in it and the toll house at the bridge three. There is likely to be a small there this spring.

Stock and Stock Men.

The Las Animas Leader contains the following interesting stock notes:

The Smoky River cattle men—Lakin and Wallace, will meet March 16th, at Garden City, to make arrangements for spring work. This notice is given at request of stock men. All interested are requested to attend.

"Jimmy Graham, whose ranch is seven miles west of Granada, says: The losses on this side of the river are not much, but on the other side there is any amount. A man could stand over there in one place and count a hundred dead ones. There will be more bulls lost this year than for a great while. These bulls were raised on feed, like a rich man's son. They can't get enough here, and a good many are dead. I have had no trouble with my own stock since the flood, when I had to get them out of the bottom. My stock is mostly under herd.

Isaac Bass reached here from Beaver this morning and says: Stock is doing badly down there. Stock from here is horrid poor. In a ride of twenty-four miles on our range I saw only eleven head dead. My stock is doing well, and all stock will get along if let alone. We have had a hard winter—hardest I have seen since 1851, when I came out to Santa Fe. Grass is starting up fine. All we are afraid of is men from here going down and driving and "ginning" them. The stock will make it if let alone. We will have new grass if the present weather holds on within ten days.

"Sam T. Smith says: I hear the northern men say their losses are not as great as represented at first. If they haven't lost ten per cent. we south of the Purgatoire haven't lost one per cent. The men on our range have been riding since the first of January and haven't seen over twenty carcasses, aside from states bulls, in that whole Carrizo and Cimarron country. The only way we can judge of losses is by the dead cattle we see. We haven't seen as many dead ones this year as commonly. In bulls the loss is going to be heavy—no getting around that. The reason of it is, more fine bulls than usual were shipped out, and the winter came so early that no provision could be made for them.

J. W. McClain, in to-day from Bear creek says: Stock is rather thin, but not many cattle on the range. None are dying, and I saw none dead to speak of. We have been riding up and down on Bear creek a distance of thirty miles in the vicinity of Stone ranch. The snow was not as heavy there as on the river, nor the streams as high. The ground is dry and nice there now, and on southern exposures grass must soon start. I know the losses of northern cattle have been over-stated. Mr. Bauffman told me there were no Divide cattle dead when you get away from the river, and those dead represent all the cattle from the Arkansas to the Platte, consequently the per cent must be small.

"In reply to the editor's interrogatory, what is the condition of stock your way? addressed to H. S. Hilly Wednesday, the response was: Cattle are doing pretty well, considering what they have passed through. The bulk of the Bent county stock is south and east. A great many cattle between the state line and Garden City, south of the river. Most that were near us have crossed the river. The losses of Bent county range cattle I don't believe will reach six per cent. I lately rode from Sherlock to Sandy and don't believe I saw over fifty head of river cattle outside of those killed by the railroad. The losses on through cattle and those driven in from the west will be pretty heavy. I wouldn't like to estimate the losses of through cattle. If they were mine I would consider the loss big."

An Irishman's Experience—A Bona Fide New Mexican Zephyr.

James P. Follard sends to the Ottawa Herald the following version of a New Mexican wind storm: "Perhaps you wish to know what a New Mexican storm is like. I was in one a few days ago and I'll just tell you all about it. The heavens were calm and serene. The sun flung its umbrella ribs of heat around gorgeously. Suddenly a little cloud shot across the sky. I thought it looked pretty. Then I heard something begin to howl on the hill tops overhead. I looked to the condition of my breach-loader, and I wondered what in thearnation was up. I was afraid to move. Dreckly a fistful of small stones were thrown at me. The effect was unpleasant, and I grasped my rifle to shoot the feller that did it. But I hadn't much time to think, for a shower of pine trees began to fill up the canon before me, and I gave way to the idea that Samson was once again on the warpath, after a snooze of a thousand years. Whilst I was gettin' such stuff as that through my head, an avalanche of pine trees, ten ton rocks, etc., thundered into the canon, and hastily concluding that a volcanic eruption was in full blast overhead I beat a retreat without waitin' for parley or explanation. When I got out a piece I saw that a Mexican zephyr was out for practice on the hills. In making my way to the Rancho house I observed a barrel of flour scurrying across the prairie at the rate of a mile in ten seconds. I gave the alarm immediately and two men pulled out in pursuit on horseback. When last heard from they'd crossed the Texas frontier on the trail of the barrel and thought they'd bring up with it, before it got into the Mississippi."

Pike's Peak Meteorological Record.

For the month of February, 1881.
Mean barometer, 29.718 inches.
Highest barometer, 30.088 inches on Feb. 20th, 1881.
Lowest barometer 29.359 inches, on Feb. 10th.
Monthly range of barometer, 0.729 inches.
Highest temperature 26° on Feb. 3rd.
Lowest temperature -25° on Feb. 12th.
Monthly range of temperature, 51°.
Greatest daily range of temperature, 31° on Feb. 12th.
Least daily range of temperature, 8° on Feb. 23rd and 24th.
Total rainfall or melted snow, 1.47 inches.
Depth of unmelted snow lying on ground at end of month, 2 inches.
Prevailing wind, West.
Total movement of wind 18,109 miles.
Maximum velocity of wind and direction, 80 miles at 1 a m. Feb. 21st, wind W.
No. of foggy days, 1.
No. of clear days on which rain or snow fell, 0.
No. of clear days on which no rain or snow fell, 9.
No. of fair days on which rain or snow fell, 3.
No. of fair days on which no rain or snow fell, 8.
No. of cloudy days on which rain or snow fell, 6.
No. cloudy days on which no rain or snow fell, 1.
Total No. of days on which rain or snow fell, 10.
Total No. of days on which no rain or snow fell, 18.
Dates of auroras, None.
Dates of solar halos, None.
Dates of lunar halos, Double halos and parhelia around the moon on the night of Feb. 14.
Dates of frost Feb. 1st, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15, 17th, 20th, 26th and 27th.
NOTE.—Several sun dogs of unusual brilliancy were observed during the month. On February 13th, at 5 p. m., a brilliant solar rainbow was observed about 30° degrees from the horizon.
Summit of Pike's Peak, Colo., Feb., 1881.
J. T. O'KEEFE,
Serj. Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

Peter Cooper's Monument.

From the New York Herald.
Dr. Talmage, in his lecture Sunday evening in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, said he found in the eulogies that had been printed since the death of Fernando Wood something beautiful in the fact that detractors stop after death, and he bade his hearers remember that the differences between themselves and the public men with whom they differ in politics may be but one of opinion. Touching briefly upon the death of Senator Carpenter, Dr. Talmage naturally turned his eyes to the monuments to the memory of the dead, and then addressed himself to the obelisk, the greatest of these in America. It will stand an adornment of Central Park, he said, a suggestion to the scholarship and a signet of the brotherhood of nations. But where are the quarrymen who cut it out of the ledges of Syene? where the scholars who dictated its hieroglyphics? where the orators who spoke when it was first raised to point to the sky? Once it was insensate stone, and they were the speakers; now they are inanimate, and it is the speaker. Solemn old obelisk, type of the evanescence of human authority, even thou shalt crumble away. Time has a chisel that will obliterate every hieroglyphic. Time, which has crumbled a Colosseum, will say to it, "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return." But there are monuments, Dr. Talmage continued, that shall never perish; and then he threw a garland across the East river, to fall on the bleached head of Peter Cooper, asking, What are the obelisks of the Pharaohs when compared to the magnificent monument to literature at Eighth street, in New York? What is the obelisk when compared to the institution that has been erected by the venerable Peter Cooper? What he has done has inspired the whole land, and thus far advanced civilization. He will need no monument in Greenwood cemetery, no monument in a public square in New York. The other day we celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of his birth. All benedictions on his name. May the good Lord permit us to celebrate his centennial. Heaven can do a long time without him, for heaven is peopled with the good; but New York has only one Peter Cooper. I don't know what his religion is, but a religion that paves the way to usefulness for the young, that educates the poor, and that elevates the morals of the city, is a good enough religion for this world, and I think it has a brilliant chance for the future. The Cooper Union is worth fifty obelisks. It will outlast more perishable stone. Every good deed done will be everlastingly remembered by the Lord, remembered long after all obelisks shall have been lost in the wreck of a foundering world.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. D. Dewey & Co., 46 Boy St., New York.

Tonic.—"Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions."
—WENSTEN.

Castoria—35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Sores, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

Wm 18 81.

NOTICE.
I will pay \$5 reward for the conviction of any person found stealing the DAILY GAZETTE from subscribers' doors.
HARRY LEE.

From Friday's Daily.

The Silver Cliff Miner seems to be the only paper in the state that supports G. O. Pearce.

The annual spring election is near at hand, and local politics are being agitated in the street corners.

Governor Pitkin is in the city, as the guest of Colonel Charles B. Lamborn, and expects to remain several days.

Miss Bessie Clark who was here with the Theodore troupe some weeks ago is now with the Buckingham Company.

It was pleasant yesterday until noon when a cold wind set in from the north, accompanied by slight flurries of snow.

The regular monthly meeting of Matt France hose company No. 1 will be held in Chief Pixley's office this evening, at 7:30.

The criminal court at Leadville is still presided over by two judges. The dispute will probably have to be settled in the supreme court.

The Buckingham company came down from Denver on the morning express yesterday, and they are quartered at the Colorado Springs hotel.

Sergeant O'Keefe has had orders from the chief signal officer at Washington to discontinue sending the daily weather reports from this station for the time being.

Capt. DeCoursey yesterday sold to Mr. John Lennox the lot of 50 feet front by 190 feet deep on North Tejon street, next south of Mrs. Weigert's for \$1,200. Mr. Lennox will erect a handsome residence on this lot.

By the transfers of real estate for the past two weeks, which we publish to-day, it is seen that our market continues to boom. The transactions too are not of a speculative character but are for occupancy and improvement.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the first annual ball of the James H. Orman hose company, of Pueblo. We learn that the members of the company are putting forth their utmost efforts to have one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season.

The water was turned on again yesterday morning and continued to run through the pipes during the entire day. All of the fire hydrants were opened and the water allowed to flow through them in order to clean out the grit and mud. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the water was comparatively clear.

Messrs. A. Sutton & Co. will occupy the north store in the opera house block as soon as it is completed. They are now having the counters and shelving manufactured for the new store room. Mr. Sutton informs us that when completed and placed in position it will be the neatest and richest store furniture in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Warren Whitney, who has recently severed his connection with Mr. J. H. Gardner, has leased the premises now occupied by Mr. Gardner and intends carrying on the business of carriage painting in all its branches. Mr. Whitney is well known in this community as a fine workman and first-rate fellow. He will be ready for business next Monday.

Mr. W. A. Camplin, who for several months past has managed the Leadville roller skating rink, is in the city trying to make preparations for the opening of one here. Mr. Camplin wants to secure Court House Hall for the purpose, but he is as yet uncertain whether he can get it. Should he be unable to get a hall Mr. Camplin will build a suitable place for a rink. The rinks at both Leadville and Pueblo are very popular places of amusement.

Mr. D. W. Robbins, the clothing man, has bought out Mr. E. M. Peck, the merchant tailor, and will in a few days open a merchant tailoring shop in connection with his present business. It is his intention to keep a full line of suitings and also to employ a competent cutter to take charge of that department. Mr. Robbins is one of our most enterprising merchants and before long we may expect to see him manufacture all of his ready made clothing.

Real Estate.

The transfers recorded since our last report (for two weeks) are the heaviest in the history of the county for the same period. The activity shows in both city and country; sales are both numerous and large, and prices advancing. We are undoubtedly on the eve of a real estate "boom." Nearly all purchases heretofore made, however, are for purposes of improvement and occupancy, and very little purely speculative business has as yet been done.

Following is a summary of the transfers for the two weeks:

In addition to above, U. S. Patents for 1,155 acres of land were filed for record. Little Pittsburg's second "boom" was short-lived.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent.

Theodore Brown to Frank J. Whitney part of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 19, township 14, range 66; and part of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 19, township 14, range 66, in Colorado Springs, \$3,000

Edwin Florence to Louisa M. Florence lot 17, block 121, 275

Mary M. Hughes to Margaretta J. Sinton part of block 233, addition No. 1, 350

Loren C. Dana to Alida F. Brislin lot 10, block 123, 500

J. D. McClasky and wife to C. H. Mills part of block 247, addition No. 1, 750

Lilla B. Ensign to E. M. Wiley lot 5, block 1, addition No. 1, 1,200

John D. Rogers to Mary L. Wanless part of block 226, addition No. 1, 3,250

Johanna C. Sheerer to Mary S. M. Robinson lot 21, block 81, 4,000

John W. D. Stovell to M. S. Richardson part of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, section 7, township 14, range 66, in Colorado Springs, 225

Mary A. Van Voorhis to Alex. H. Boyd part of block 247, addition No. 1, 200

Marie L. Randall to Channing Sweet lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, block 61, 3,500

C. R. McBride to A. T. Lawton, lots 7 and 8, blk 273, add No. 1, 200

Clark Lawton, Sr. to A. L. Lawton, pt blk 243, add No. 1, 1,988

E. P. Wright to Mrs. Agnes Metcalf, lot 5, blk 22, add No. 1, 6,000

F. W. Hull to Roby & Coulter, lots 4 and 5, blk 82, 4,500

Lucy M. Brown to George P. Mellen, pt blk 247, add No. 1, 1,750

Elizabeth C. McAllister to Q. A. Gilmore, lot 2, blk 23, add No. 1, 2,000

A. L. Lawton to George P. Miller, lots 7 and 8, blk 273, add No. 1, 1,075

John R. Wheeler to Wm. Strieby, lot 4, blk 1, add No. 1, 1,200

Colorado Springs Co. to Hannah E. Coulson, w 10 ft, lot 10, blk 275, add No. 1, 125

Colorado Springs Co. to Stevens and Rouse, lots 24 and 26, blk 101, 1,400

John B. and Kate Klattenhoff to George P. Miller, lots 13 and 14, blk 101, 1,365

Thomas Tully to A. L. Lawton, so hf lot 4, blk 203, add No. 1, 250

J. C. and Nancy Hull to Frank W. Hull, lots 4 and 5, blk 82, 7,500

Colorado City Town Co. to Allie A. Brown, lots 9, 10, 21, 22, 23 and 24, blk 143; also lot 7, blk 160; also lots 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, blk 107; also lots 24, 25 and 26, blk 184; also lot 14, blk 224; also lots 23 and 24, blk 162; also lots 20 and 21, blk 158, in Colorado City, 500

Julius A. Cameron to Jack N. Brown, n w q of sec 19, tp 16, r 65, 40 acres, 200

Sadie Walker to Frank Probasco, se q of sec 35, tp 11, r 67, 40 acres, 500

Frank Probasco to John McDonald, W. E. McLain and A. G. Bowman, se q of sec 35, tp 11, r 67, 40 acres, 500

David Stephenson to Susan Stephenson, hf of sw q and nw q of sw q of sec 12, tp 15, r 67, 160 acres, 4,000

Sebastian Greenway to J. L. Besore and P. O'Brien, se q of nw q of sec 12, tp 15, r 65, and ne q of sw q of sec 14, tp 4, 63, 80 acres, 1,500

Patrick O'Brien to Sebastian Greenway, se q of sec 10, tp 12, r 64, 160 acres, 1,000

David H. King to Nelson W. Wall, ne q of ne q of sec 9, tp 14, r 62 and se q of sec 7, tp 14, r 62, 200 acres, 1,500

Jas S. Taylor to Susan Taylor, undiv hf of e hf of nw q and w hf of ne q of sec 7, tp 12, r 65, 80 acres, 1,000

Richard H. Stiles and Martha L. Reed sw q of nw q and nw q of sw q of sec 22, tp 11, r 62, 80 acres, 400

Oscar B. Dunlap to Mrs. Carrie F. Davis, lot 13, blk 6, town of Monument, 225

John W. Guire and Geo. B. Armstrong to Wm. B. Walker, lot 2 blk 5, town of Monument, 325

Geo. L. Hanscom to Martha L. Reed, w hf of ne q and n hf of se q of sec 23, tp 11, r 62, 160 acres, 750

James C. Hesser to Clara C. Plumb, w hf of n w q and n w q of sw q of sec 20 and n e q of se q of sec 19, tp 11, r 64, 160 acres, 250

Isaac Vanderbeigh to Rinske Vanderbeigh, e hf of s w q and w hf of e q of sec 33, tp 11, range 64, 160 acres, 250

Mary F. House to O. T. Barker, n hf of n e q of sec 32, tp 14, range 66, 80 acres, 1,760

A. J. Smith to Mary Emeline Ozmun, lot 24, Edgerton's sub division, blk 244 add No. 1, 1,250

Mary and Sarah Derr to B. C. Hawley, lots 23 and 24, blk 121, 1,000

J. Z. Gregg to E. P. Tenney, lot 2, blk 205, add No. 1, 1,100

Last Night's Entertainment.

Miss Fannie Louise Buckingham and her company made their first appearance before a Colorado Springs audience in Court House Hall last night. It was generally supposed that Mazeppa was the play to be produced but instead, the thrilling drama entitled "Rookwood, or Turpin's ride to York" was rendered. The performance commenced with a comedieta entitled "The Soldier's Bride." In the play of Rookwood, Miss Buckingham represented Dick Turpin, England's famous highwayman, in a very acceptable manner. The other characters, especially those of Squire Whinsey, Adolphus Fitzfoote and Jockey Goosegreen, were well taken. During the second act of the play Miss Buckingham appeared on the stage mounted on her grey charger, James Melville, and although the stage did not afford much room for the display of equestrianism, she performed the part exceedingly well. The toll gate leap, in Turpin's ride to York had to be omitted on account of the insufficient strength of the stage floor. Tonight the company will appear

in Mazeppa, in which Miss Buckingham will assume the title role and again introduce to the audience her well trained steed.

THINGS ARE NOT WHAT THEY SEEM.

Rather a Severe Joke Perpetrated on One of the Boys Last Night.

A gentleman, whose name we will forbear mentioning, expressed a desire some time ago of extending his acquaintance with the young ladies of Colorado Springs. He was a comparative stranger in the city and he repeatedly requested one of his gentleman friends, who had an extended acquaintance in the city, to take him around and introduce him to his lady friends. His friend, a few days ago, informed him that he had some lady friends in Denver who were expected in the city on a visit, and when they arrived he would be only too glad to introduce him. On Wednesday a telegram, supposed to have come from the ladies referred to, was received, and was as follows:

DENVER, Col., March 9, 1881.

Mr. —: Cannot come to-night; will come to-morrow night sure. Meet me at train. Dolly comes too. FANNY.

The first named gentleman, who for convenience sake we will call Mr. Fish, was shown the dispatch, his friend telling him at the time that it would be impossible owing to a previous engagement to meet the young ladies at the train. Mr. Fish volunteered to relieve his friend of the arduous duty and promised to meet the ladies upon their arrival of the 10:40 train last night. True to his word, Mr. Fish proceeded to the depot upon the arrival of the express last night accompanied by another gentleman friend. As the train pulled up to the depot platform the two young ladies emerged from the doorway of the reclining chair car and looked about anxiously as if in search of friends. Mr. Fish and his friend stepped forward, made themselves known and conveyed them to a carriage which stood in waiting, from whence they were driven to the hotel. The ladies were left in the hotel parlor for a few moments and when the gentlemen returned they had disappeared. Thinking that they had retired to their rooms to remove their wraps the gentlemen stepped to the street for a few moments when they were confronted by Officer Tell who said that he had received instructions from Denver to arrest and hold two young ladies who would probably leave the train at Colorado Springs. The officer gave the gentlemen to understand that the ladies had been seen leaving the depot in their company and said he would like some information regarding their whereabouts. Mr. Fish and his friend pleaded ignorance and tried to convince the officer that he was mistaken in his men. They finally separated, the officer going one way and the gentlemen another.

Shortly afterward espying the two young ladies crossing the street near the First National bank, he placed them under arrest and conveyed them to Justice Stewart's office. Mr. Fish, who had in the mean time been notified of their arrest, rushed frantically to the court room and tried to prevail on the officers to release the young ladies from custody but the hard-hearted officer refused, saying that he had been instructed to hold them subject to the demand of the Denver officers. The scene in the court room at the time was heart rending indeed and the ladies who, up to this time had retained control of their feelings, burst into tears. Mr. Fish tried his best to pacify them but without avail. At this unfortunate moment quite a number of the men on the street who had heard of the affair came straggling into the court room. This only had a tendency to make matters worse, and Mr. Fish besought the officer to have them all removed, claiming their presence only worried the ladies. When the court room had become comfortably filled, many of them strange to say being the friends and acquaintances of Mr. Fish, it was suggested that the ladies be requested to unveil. Mr. Fish was more anxious to see the ladies' faces than any of the rest and he made a bold, bad rush to the front in his anxiety to get the first look. No sooner had the veils been removed than the whole crowd burst into laughter, for instead of the faces of two ladies the grinning countenances of two of the boys were revealed. Mr. Fish expressed on his countenance a desire to drop through the floor and he acknowledged that it was a fair square sell. Mr. Fish when asked what would afford him the most relief answered, as the boy did, when caught in mischief, "I want to—die by Love."

The Chieftain has positive information that the man said to reside in Pueblo, who is accused of participation in the robbery of the man Seybold on the Denver train a week ago last Sunday, is not in the city, nor has he been for several days past. Marshal Fish was telegraphed the early part of last week to arrest and search the man for two \$500 bills. The request was complied with, but no money was found. No order was ever sent to arrest and hold the man until too late. As to the fact that he was implicated in the robbery, however, there is no doubt. The man's whereabouts is known to the officers of Pueblo, and the Denver officials have been telegraphed the information, so that if they want the man all they have to do is to go after him. The party wanted is a former resident of Denver.

ROUND OVER.

The Seybold Robbers got Their Just Deserts.

From yesterday's Denver Tribune we clip the following, in reference to the trial of the three bunks men who robbed Seybold about two weeks ago: "The particulars of one of the boldest outrages ever perpetrated in Colorado were published in the Tribune about two weeks ago. A young man named Charles V. Seybold was returning from Wheeling, West Virginia, to his home in Leadville. He left Denver on a night train over the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. Four sharpers conspired together and robbed him of one thousand dollars, all the money he had in his possession. Securing an officer at Colorado Springs he returned to Denver on the next train. Three of the robbers having left the train at Larkspur, soon after getting the young man's money, also returned from that point on the incoming train. Information of the transaction having been received at police headquarters in this city, Officers Lawrence and McClelland were at the depot on the arrival of the train and arrested the men designated as the robbers and placed them in jail. The same afternoon they were released on bail. The prisoners were Newton Adams, Cliff Sparks and C. Varnes, all of whom were recognized by Seybold as the parties who took his money.

The cases were presented before Justice Whittemore yesterday afternoon for examination, and the court-room was crowded to overflowing. General Sam Browne appearing for the defense and Hon. E. O. Wolcott for the prosecution. The witnesses for the plaintiff were Sheriff Spangler, John Tammany, L. Woodman and Joe Arnold; for the defense, Wilkins, Lawrence, McClelland and Pine, Lawrence and McClelland being the policemen who made the arrest.

There was nothing material in the defense to refute the charges made by Seybold, nor could they to the satisfaction of the court disprove the identity established by the plaintiff. Mr. Wolcott, in presenting the points of evidence, made an eloquent appeal for justice and protection against the high handed outrages that are being perpetrated under the very eye of the law by the thieves, thugs and bunko steers of Colorado, and his sentiments were the occasion of loud and frequent applause from the spectators. General Browne made argument for the defense, in which he summed up the evidence adduced in a light as much in favor of his clients as possible.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wolcott's closing argument, Justice Whittemore held the parties to answer before the grand jury in the sum of \$2,000 each, and after some delay, the bail was given in each case.

The Wealth of New Mexico.

The New York Mining News says: "Reports which almost stagger the senses, descriptive of rich discoveries of silver-bearing lodes in the vicinity of the Black Range below Socorro, New Mexico, continue to reach us. The most recent discoveries of this character are said to have been made some ten miles from Aleman station, which is eighty miles below Socorro, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. A party of seven prospectors made their way over the Cibola range to its eastern slope, into a steep gorge known as Cibola canon, and in one afternoon discovered leads ranging from twelve to thirty feet in width, and from one-half mile to one and a half miles long, with immense bodies of mineral denuded in their covering throughout their length. The surface ore is said to have yielded from thirty-six to fifty ounces of silver and twenty-eight per cent. of lead. An enthusiastic correspondent says it was impossible for him to step on one of these exposed veins without stepping on mineral, but perhaps his feet are large. The locality is easy of access, as it is connected with Aleman by an almost level road, and possesses unusual advantages in the way of timber and an abundance of water.

"Near here, too, is the Sterling Price property, consisting of forty-two acres, rich in copper and gold, and located in San Simon Grant county, southwest corner of New Mexico, and on the line of the Southern Pacific and Atchison & Topeka roads—the camp being five miles from both railroad stations, the Stiens Pass and also the Granite Pass in the Sierra Madre region. The general average of ore, as far as developed, shows thirty per cent. in copper, \$200 in gold and \$46 in silver, although as high as \$1,000 in gold and sixty per cent. in copper has been shown. The development under way at present consists of a finely timbered combination shaft, seven feet by ten feet wide, being put down to a depth of two hundred feet on the line of the South Virginia and Sterling Price—developing two immense mines—from which over \$50,000 worth of ore has been put on the dump. The mines promise to be the richest in New Mexico, as the veins are true fissures and immense deposits of ore bodies—principally, smelting ores—consisting of lead, copper, gold, iron and silver. It is the intention of the manager of this company to develop the property before expending a dollar upon useless machinery. The average temperature is only thirty-five degrees all the year round—the climate of Italy—an immense advantage over the snow and ice-bound regions of the uninviting northern territories."

CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

Parrish's Addition. GARDEN TRACTS RANCHES! Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGT.

Office next door South of El Paso County Bank.

Not in the Bill.

The Chicago Tribune tells the following amusing anecdote concerning the actions of a Colorado Springs man at the Grand opera house in that city: "There is a legend in theatrical history to the effect that when 'Black Eyed Susan' was once being performed upon the English stage, just at the point where Susan is lamenting the absence of her sweet William and wrestling with the stony hearted landlord, who threatens to turn her out into the cold, cold world, a staunch and true British tar climbed from the gallery onto the stage and nearly murdered the voracious landlord. History repeated itself last night at the Grand opera house, only this time it was not a staunch and true British tar, but a hardy pioneer from Colorado Springs. They are running at this house a spectacular play called the 'Voyagers.' The touching story had run along to the point where little Jimmie Grant (Miss Rachael Noah) is discovered in the last stages of pathos and cold. The heavy villain Burke (Mr. Jordan) who has been, during the previous acts, doing his best to make sausage meat of the castaways, suddenly comes upon the scene, and finding little Jimmie in the feeble condition described, at once proceeds to hack him up. Burke uses a hatchet to accomplish his sanguinary purpose, and just as he had the instrument raised, a man was seen to rise in the second circle, who shouted, 'Hold on!' The words were no sooner uttered than he pulled off his coat and rushed to the lower boxes. He climbed over and dropped into a lower box, breaking the rail in his descent, and making an ugly gash in his forehead. This accident stopped his progress but an instant. He gathered himself together, leaped upon the stage, seized the bloodthirsty Burke by the throat and exclaimed, 'Damn you, you shan't touch the boy while I am here. This ain't a square deal.' Burke tried to say in a stage whisper, 'It's all right. Get off the stage.' 'No!' exclaimed the brawny man from Colorado, 'Damn your eyes, I wouldn't trust you.' From astonishment the audience had passed into an uproarious condition. They laughed, cheered, and yelled at the scene, but the riot did not interfere with the purpose of the chivalrous gentleman from Colorado Springs. He tightened his hold on poor Burke's throat, and probably would have finished him had not some stage-hand rushed in and with much difficulty (he struggled to the last) dragged him off and thrust him into the alley. On reaching the street he was told that the people on the stage were merely fooling. He explained that he had fallen asleep and woke up just as little Jimmie was about to be slaughtered, and forgetting where he was, had, in accordance with the custom in Colorado, sided with the weakest in the fight. He apologized for his conduct, and was allowed to take his seat in the theatre again. His appearance was the signal for a burst of applause, and when that subsided Burke was allowed to proceed with his hellish plot."

The English government hesitates to appoint a commission to the monetary conference from the fact that the invitation of France and the United States is so couched as to imply a willingness to depart from a gold standard. It is therefore proposed to modify the invitation. England and India would gladly adopt any measures calculated to rehabilitate the value of silver, but do not wish to be considered as committed against a gold standard.

BORN.

HARBERT.—To the wife of H. M. Harbert, March 7, a girl.

MARRIED.

WISWELL-BURLEIGH.—March 10, 1881, by James Roberts, Esq., Fred H. Wiswell, of Colorado Springs, to Louisa J. Burleigh, of West Newbury, Mass.

DIED.

CONANT.—In Colorado Springs, at 3 o'clock this Sunday morning, Frank Willard, son of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Conant, aged 1 year and two months.

DeCoursey.—On the 9th inst. in Philadelphia, Pa. S. W. DeCoursey, Esq.; father of M. L. DeCoursey, of this city.

NOTICE.

All persons owing me notes or accounts past due will please call and settle same immediately and save costs. G. S. Barnes, w 12 12

Weekly Market Report.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—Dried Alden, 13@15c Michigan sliced, 10@12c Green apples, 6@6 50

BRAN—Colorado, \$1 60@1 70 per cwt BUTTER—Colorado ranch, 30@55c CRACKERS—Premium soda, 10c Oyster, 12@13c CEREALS—Per pound, 20c COFFEE—Rio, 25@30c Java, roasted, 40c Mocha, 40c EGGS—State, candled, per doz, 25c Ranch, per doz, 30c FLOUR—Per hundred, \$3.60@3.75 Buckwheat, 6@7 MEAT—Ham, 12@15c Dry salt, 11@12c Bacon, 12@13c Lard, 13@15c RICE—Sandwich Island, 12c Carolina, 11@12c SALT—Per barrel, 4 25@4 5 SUGAR—Granulated, 12@13c Extra C, 11@12c STARCH—Pearl, 8c Silver gloss, 12@13c SYRUPS—Honey, per gallon, \$1 00@1 20 New Orleans, 90c@1 00 Fine table, 90c@1 00 TEAS—Imperial, 75c@1 00 Gunpowder, 75c@1 00 Japan, 50c@1 00 Oolong, 60c@1 00 English Breakfast, 75c@1 00 VINEGAR—Pure cider, per gallon, 50@60c The following prices are paid for country produce: OATS—New Colorado, \$2 25@2 30 per cwt HAY—Baled upland, \$25@30 per ton POTATOES—Per cwt, new, \$2 50@3 00

FOR SALE.—80 acres of land, fenced and under ditch, half a mile south of Colorado City. Inquire of Bartlett & Mills. w c 5 t

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Fred J. Hand, deceased. THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Fred J. Hand, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso county, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the March term, on the last Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 28th day of February, A. D. 1881. W. B. GASKILL, Administrator.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., March 3, 1881. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, secure final entry there of, and that said proof will be made before the Judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at the county seat, on Saturday, April 9, 1881, viz: George W. Saunders, homestead entry No. 1720, for the w 1/2 of sec 34, tp 12, r 12, s 1, range 64 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Isaac Vandenberg, S. Greenway, Peter Lailana and William Shinkle, of Eastern, El Paso county, Col. David Scott, homestead entry No. 1237, for the e 1/2 of sec 34, tp 12, r 12, s 1, range 64 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: John Scott, George Shadroch, Sr., Lee Hays of Summit Park, and R. R. Taylor of Colorado Springs, Col. Reinier Stekens, D. S. No. 3795, for a 1/2 of sec 34, tp 12, r 12, s 1, range 64 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Isaac Vandenberg, S. Greenway, Peter Lailana and William Shinkle, of Eastern, El Paso county, Col. E. E. Douglas, D. S. No. 5478, for the w 1/2 of sec 34, tp 12, r 12, s 1, range 64 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: W. A. Bauer, W. A. Bauer, El Paso county, and George W. Frost, Daniel Reese, and D. McShane, of Monument, El Paso county, Col. Abram Voorhees, D. S. No. 5536, for the w 1/2 of sec 34, tp 12, r 12, s 1, range 64 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: William Ake, E. Copeland, W. H. Winchell and Reuben Winchell, of Florence, El Paso county, Col. Walter R. McJorray, D. S. No. 3978, for the nw 1/4 of sec 34, tp 12, r 12, s 1, range 64 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: W. A. Bauer, W. A. Bauer, El Paso county, and George W. Frost, Daniel Reese, and D. McShane, of Monument, El Paso county, Col. Jacob L. Betore, D. S. No. 5035, for the sw 1/4 of sec 34, tp 12, r 12, s 1, range 64 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James E. Finley, P. O'Brien, William Beaumont and F. E. Savage, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Col. w 12 12

